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Army Equestrian Teams in Past Olympic Games*

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General

THE equestrian events of the X Olympiad, Los Angeles, California, will be held during the period August 12th to 14th. There are three Equestrian events on the 1932 Olympic programme. In preparation therefor, the Army nucleus of the 1932 Olympic Equestrian team, is now training at Fort Riley, Kansas. The squad consists of representative riders and horses from the Infantry, Field Artillery and Cavalry.

The Los Angeles games mark the American Army's fifth appearance in Olympic Equestrian competition: 1912, Stockholm; 1920, Antwerp; 1924, Paris; 1928, Amsterdam; and now Los Angeles, 1932.

It may be of interest to trace the Army's Olympic efforts from 1912 to the present.

1912

Our initial Olympic appearance was at Stockholm, in July 1912. In January of that year the War Department designated a team consisting of: **Captain Guy V. Henry, Cavalry, Team Captain, 1st Lt. Ben Lear, Jr., 15th Cavalry; 1st Lt. John C. Montgomery, 7th Cavalry, 1st Lt. E. F. Graham, 15th Cavalry; 1st Lt. A. L. P. Sands, 6th F. A. and 2d Lt. John G. Quekemyer, 5th Cavalry, to represent the Army.

The team started training at Fort Riley, Kansas, during the winter of 1912. Approximately nineteen horses were in training.

Among the horses selected for a tryout were: *Bill Stone*, *Chiswell*, *Connie*, *Deceive*, *Fencing Girl*, *Mabel Anderson*, *Norma S.*, *Nymph*, *Poppy*, *Prim*, *Quandry*, *Roustabout*, *Scroptic*, *Sin Glen*, *Stratta*, and *Timber Lost*; as well as the following private horses: Captain Henry's *Bazan*, Lieutenant Montgomery's *Lady Foxhall*, and Lieutenant Watson's *Chesapeake*.

This list contains the names of several horses that are watchwords in army horse circles. What memories *Chiswell*, *Connie*, *Deceive* and *Sin Glen* awaken! *Chiswell*, *Deceive* and *Sin Glen* were to participate eight years later in a second Olympic. Old *Joe Deceive*, until the time of his death, last year, lived a life of great ease—a pensioned old timer, roaming over the

rim rock fields of the Riley reservation. If there is a heaven for our four-legged friends, certainly these horses are grazing there.

The policy of the War Department in training for recent Olympic equestrian events has been to relieve the officers trying out for the team from all other duties. In 1912 there was no such liberal policy; systematic training was difficult to accomplish due to the fact that three of the riders of the 1912 Olympic team were instructors at the Mounted Service School and



Major General Guy V. Henry, Chief of Cavalry, U. S. Army. Captain 1912 Olympic Team. War Department representative for U. S. Army participation in 1932 Olympic Games; Chairman 1932 Olympic Games Equestrian Committee, American Olympic Association; President, Federation Equestre Internationale.

were required to perform all their regular instructional duties in addition to training Olympic prospects. A great deal of the training of this first Olympic team took place at four in the morning. Those readers who have spent a winter in Kansas will know what that means!

Completing their training at Riley in June, the 1912 team sailed from New York on the S. S. "Finland," landing in Stockholm on June 30th. The horses were stabled with one of the Swedish Artillery regiments. Thirteen days after arrival the games started.

In the gruelling Three Day Event Captain Henry

*The source of data contained in this article is from old copies of the "Rasp" and official records of the Office of the Chief of Cavalry.

**Now Major General and Chief of Cavalry.

rode *Chiswell*, Captain Lear *Poppy*, Lieutenant Montgomery *Deceive* and Lieutenant Graham *Connie*. The following account of the cross country and steeple chase phase of this event, written by Colonel Ben Lear (then Captain, 15th Cavalry) appears in the 1912 "Rasp;:"

"The cross-country course, which started after some twenty odd miles of the long distance ride had been ridden, was a reasonably hard test for a good military horse. There were about twenty obstacles in all, probably half of which were small ditches. The first obstacle was a three and one-half foot fence with about a five foot ditch on the near side; it was at the foot of a slight decline and approached rather suddenly. Many penalties were given at this jump. Another similar obstacle was near the finish of the course but the fence was not quite so high and the approach was very good. Among the other serious obstacles were three large ditches and an "in-and-out" over Swedish fences. These ditches were from twelve to fifteen feet in width and with poor approaches. The bottom of one of the ditches was filled with plank, which frightened many horses and caused quite a number of refusals.

"The next morning we found our horses pretty stiff and sore in both legs and feet. *Connie* was in the poorest condition of any of our horses, while *Deceive* was hardly affected. *Chiswell* and *Poppy* showed the hard work, but not so badly as *Connie*. Fortunately this was a day of rest. The horses were led at a walk for half an hour in the morning and afternoon, and there was a continuation of the massage, bandage and water treatment. The animals were also re-shod, as most of the shoes had been worn almost as thin as paper by the hard macadam roads.

"The horses of other nations also suffered from the heat and excessively hard roads. A French horse was nearly dead when it reached the stables at the end of the first day's work."

In the "schooling phase" of this event, the 1912 riders did exceptionally well, placing third; this is remarkable, considering the lack of quality of our animals as compared to those of Sweden and Germany.

The 1912 "Prize Jumping Competition" (Present day *Priz Des Nations*), was for teams of four riders each. With the exception of our team all of the other nations had four riders. This required our team of three to compete against selected scores of three riders out of a team of four. The team consisted of Captain Henry, riding *Connie*; Captain Lear, riding *Poppy* and Lieutenant Montgomery, riding *Deceive*. None of these horses had ever jumped a course so difficult as the one encountered. Sweden won this event with 25 faults; France second with 32 faults, Germany third, with 40, and our team fourth with 43.

To quote again from Colonel Lear's article relative to the *Dressage* event:

"In the prize riding competition Captain Henry and Lieutenant Montgomery entered with *Chiswell* and *Deceive*. *Chiswell* put up a remarkable performance,

and his rider was heartily complimented by many present upon the work done. However, the horse as an animal did not rank with the magnificent animals entered in this competition by Germany and Sweden, the result being the Swedes won the first three places, Germany the next, Sweden two more and America thirteenth out of twenty-one entering."

The showing made by the 1912 American Army Olympic team in our maiden Olympic effort was remarkable; it has never been equalled. The team set a high standard for subsequent games; it placed third in the Equestrian Championship, fourth in the *Priz Des Nations*; and out of twenty-one competitors was thirteenth in the *Dressage*. Truly a remarkable performance when one considers that it was our second effort at International competition. (Our first was the International Horseshow at the Olympia, London, 1911).

In 1912 we were handicapped in our efforts by a lack of time in which to prepare riders and horses—only five months were available; furthermore the conditions under which training was carried on were far from ideal and lastly our shortage of suitable horseflesh was very apparent. Of the 1912 horses *Chiswell* was used in the Three Day Event as well as the *Dressage*; *Connie* and *Poppy* appeared in two events; while *Deceive* performed the miracle of participating in all three of the events—truly a remarkable feat and brilliant tribute to the adaptability and reliability of the American thoroughbred, as well as a tribute to his skillful training, handling and condition.

Of the 1912 riders, Captain Henry and Lt. Montgomery rode and exhibited in all three events, the Three Day, Prize Jumping, and the *Dressage*; Captain Lear rode in two events, the Three Day and the *Priz Des Nations*, while Lieutenant Graham rode in the Three Day Event.

The above is in rather marked contrast to the present day tendency to specialize both horse and rider for an event.

1920

The year 1920 witnessed the celebration of the Seventh Olympiad at Antwerp, and our second appearance in the games.

No Olympic games were held in 1916 on account of the World War.

The 1920 team was in charge of Colonel W. C. Short,* Cavalry, and was captained by Major B. T. Merchant, Cavalry, with Captain D. H. Mallon, V. C., as team Veterinarian.

The team started training late in the winter of 1920 at the Cavalry School; training was carried on at Riley until June when training was suspended during the period of the overseas journey. The team sailed from Hoboken the latter part of June and arrived in Antwerp July 6th. The team completed its training at Coblenz, Germany.

While in Germany the team entered various horse-shows, competing at Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz and Wiesbaden. Splendid arrangements for horses and train-

*Now Brigadier General, U. S. A.



Lt. Col. B. T. Merchant, Cavalry, Captain 1920 Olympic Team, on Jack Snipe, a Seasoned Olympic Campaigner

ing grounds were made available to the team at Coblenz, the headquarters at that time of the American Forces in Germany.

Antwerp was reached on September 1st, where the team continued training until the competition started.

At Antwerp there were four principal equestrian events; viz: the Equestrian championship; the *Prix Des Nations*, the *Dressage*, and an Individual Jumping contest open only to horses and riders who had not competed in the *Prix Des Nations*.

The Equestrian Championship team consisted of four officers. The score of the three highest riders to count; our team being represented by Major H. D. Chamberlin, riding *Nigra*; Major John Barry, riding *Raven*; Major W. W. West, Jr., on *Black Boy*; and Major Sloan Doak, riding *Deceive*; *Deceive's* second appearance in Olympic competition.

The following extracts are from an account of the 1920 games, written by Major B. T. Merchant:

"First phase—fifty kilometers in three and one-half hours, five of which were across country over natural obstacles at rate of fifteen miles per hour. Going very heavy due to rains, obstacles, twenty-four in number, some of them very difficult, particularly a brook with treacherous landing where Chamberlin fell.

"In this phase Barry fell at the first jump, broke two bones in his right hand, remounted and finished on time; Chamberlin fell at Brook, unhurt, remounted, finished on time; West made perfect score. Doak lost time on cross-country part of the ride.

At the end of first phase our team stood second to Sweden.

Second phase—twenty kilometers in one hour over roads and bridle paths, the latter extremely heavy going due to rains. The measuring of this twenty kilometers was doubtless done with a very long tape as it was at least three kilometers over the distance. Our men were travelling on a time table and got so far behind between the fourth and fifth control that all of them galloped as fast as possible for the last fifteen minutes trying to get in within the hour. None finished on time, and the penalty for overtime was heavy. *Deceive* pulled up lame at the conclusion of this ride. Pulled

a ligament in the right hind pastern and the judges eliminated him. This was a blow to us. At the end of this phase Sweden was still in first place with our team in second place.

"Third Phase—Jumping over the course in the stadium. This was an entirely new course to us, and no one knew, at least we could not find out, just what the jumps were to be until the preceding day when we were allowed to 'look' at them.

"The course was not the Olympic course we had expected at all, in fact there were but few of the jumps that had any resemblance to the Olympic course that we had been training on. Notwithstanding this our three horses did fairly well, that is, fairly well considering the horses and Barry's broken hand. At one point in the course it was necessary to stop from a full gallop in a twenty foot sand square, turn about and go over a jump. Barry couldn't make this half quickly enough with only one good hand and we lost points there. All three of our horses, however, showed the lack of recuperative power possessed by better bred animals."

"Sweden placed first in the final standing of this Three Day Event, with Italy, Belgium, United States and France following in that order.

"The 1920 *Dressage* Team consisted of three riders and three horses. Major Chamberlin rode *Harebell*;



Brigadier General Walter C. Short
Manager of 1920 and 1928 Teams

Major John Barry rode *Sin Glen*; and Major Sloan Doak rode *Chiswell*.

Harebell was a thoroughbred mare, 16.1 hands; *Sin Glen* a candidate of the 1912 team, was a clean bred mare by *Scintillant II*; *Chiswell*, a veteran of the 1912 team was a three-quarter bred chestnut gelding.

The team did not place.

In the *Prix Des Nations*, Major Chamberlin rode *Nigra*; Major Doak rode *Rabbit Red*; Major V. P. Erwin rode *Joffre*, and Major K. C. Greenwald rode *Moses*.

The team placed fifth.

For the Individual Jumping Contest, Major West rode *Prince*; Major J. W. Downer rode *Dick*; and Major H. T. Allen, Jr., rode *Don*. This event was won by Italy.

In glancing over the list of riders of the 1920 team there appear several names that figure very prominently in later Olympics—Majors Barry, Doak and Chamberlin. Major Barry rode on and captained the 1924 team; Major Doak rode on and captained the 1928 team and likewise was a member of the 1924 team. Major Chamberlin rode again on the 1928 team and is now one of the outstanding candidates for the 1932 team.

1924

Lt. Colonel John A. Barry, Cavalry, (then Major, 3d Cavalry) was designated to captain the 1924 team.

It was proposed to have the 1924 team exhibit at the Olympia, London, prior to the Olympic games. With the above in view Colonel Barry went to London in 1923 to observe the Olympia.

Many suggestions and offers of assistance, looking to the sending of an Army Horse Show team to the International Horse Show, Olympia, London and the Olympic Games in 1924 were received by the War Department and the American Remount Association.

A committee composed of R. H. Williams, Jr., New York, and Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo Park, N. Y., was appointed by the Chairman of the Sports and Competition Committee of the American Remount Association as a committee of two with full power to organize a horse show committee and to secure the approval and cooperation of the War Department of a definite plan of action. Three officers were added to the committee; Major J. A. Barry, as Cavalry representative, Major C. P. George, as Field Artillery representative, and Major C. L. Scott, as representative of Remount Service. The plan of the committee was to collect suitable horses and sufficient funds both to mount and to pay the expenses of sending a team to Europe in 1924.

The nucleus of the riders of the 1924 team was assembled at Fort Myer, Va., where the show horses returned from the American Forces in Germany were stabled. With these horses the team nucleus showed at prominent Eastern horse shows in the fall of 1923.

The Olympic team sailed from New York on the S. S. *Minnewaska* on May 31st, 1924, the team going direct to London where they participated in the Olympia. Upon completion of the London Show the team sailed for France and completed their final training at Rouguencourt, 12 miles from Paris.

The team consisted of the following:

Major J. A. Barry, Cavalry
Major C. P. George, F. A.
Major Sloan Doak, Cavalry
Major E. W. Taulbee, Cavalry
Captain W. T. Bauskette, Jr., Cavalry
Captain V. T. Padgett, Cavalry
Captain J. R. Underwood, V. C.
1st Lt. F. L. Carr, Cavalry
1st Lt. F. H. Bontecou, Cavalry Reserve
1st Lt. P. N. Robinett, Cavalry

In addition fourteen (14) horses and grooms were taken.

The team entered the Equestrian Championship and the *Prix Des Nations*.

In the Equestrian Championship the following riders and horses were entered: Major Doak rode *Pathfinder*; Lieutenant Carr rode *Proctor*; Captain Padgett rode *Brown Boy*; and Major Barry rode *Miss America*.

The following is an extract of the report on this event:

* * * * *

"In schooling, we came out about the middle. For the second phase—endurance test—the ride started at Auteuil—four and three-eighth miles through the Bois, returning to Auteuil where the steeple chase was ridden, then through Saint Cloud to Le Bois de Meudon, where cross country began—the ride ending at the big aviation field near Paris. The footing, with the exception of the steeplechase, was very hard. There were many miles of metalled roads, a good deal of cobble stone and very steep hills. *Miss America* could not finish on account of sore feet, *Brown Boy* went lame before start of the cross country and was withdrawn. *Pathfinder* on that day finished first and *Proctor*, our only remaining entry, third. *Pathfinder* is a thoroughbred, *Proctor* is an English horse, said to be a thoroughbred, but has no papers. *Miss America* is about half bred, *Brown Boy* is a former troop horse of no breeding. The above facts show necessity of blood. Three horses had to finish for a team to be considered for a team prize. We were therefore eliminated as a team. In final classification Major Doak, on *Pathfinder*, won third individual prize and *Proctor* was eighth."

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For the *Prix Des Nations* the following riders and horses were entered: Lieutenant Bontecou rode *Bally McShane*; Major Doak rode *Joffre*; Captain Padgett rode *Little Canada*; and Major Barry rode *Nigra*.

The course consisted of eighteen jumps, not over four feet eight inches nor more than fourteen feet broad. The track was of heavy sand 1076 meters long. Our team did not place.

In both the Equestrian Championship and the *Prix Des Nations* events of the 1924 games, the contests were for teams of four (4) competitors for each nation; insofar as a team's score was concerned only the scores made by the three high men on each team counted.

The following extracts are from an account of the 1924 Games, written by Colonel H. N. Cootes, Cavalry, who at the time was Military Attaché to Austria and Czecho-Slovakia:

"Between fifty and sixty of the World's greatest horses and horsemen competed, and it was the consensus of opinion among the World's most noted horsemen, both past and present, that it was the greatest exhibition of equestrian events shown in the history of the World. To those who were fortunate enough to be present, the memories of this great exhibition of the pick of the world's horses and the class of horsemanship shown will always remain vividly with them."

"Many lessons were learned by the American team, among them the fact that in future competitions it will be useless to show horses who are not perfectly schooled and clean bred, and also the fact that in preparing for these competitions not only must the first team be composed of thoroughbred horses, but also the substitutes, because as the training progresses there will occur accidents which will at the last moment require the substituting of horses; in the case of the American team, three of the best horses were disabled: *Submersible*, *Tango Dance*, *Blank Check*, and one after another were eliminated by lameness or accidents. This required the substitution of horses who by reason of lack of blood could not cover the courses in the endurance and steeplechase tests.

"The first phase of the equestrian championship was individual schooling of the horses. The contest was by teams of 4 competitors for each Nation, and prizes were awarded to the three best competitors of each Nation who had the highest score. This test was intended to show the suppleness of the horse and its docility. Each contestant was allowed 8 minutes in which to do his work, the track being 60 meters long and 20 meters wide. The work of the American officers in this phase of the test was very good, Major Doak, Major Barry, Lt. Carr and Lt. Padgett gave their horses an excellent ride.

"The second phase of the Equestrian championship was the endurance test. The start of the test was on the steeplechase course at Auteuil and it was one of the most gruelling tests ever seen, due to the fact that the itinerary was checked at the completion of each phase of the contest. Unless one could see the course, it would be hard to conceive the difficulties of this test, and many of the horses were unable to complete it, most of whom were of the cold blooded type. The test consisted of riding 36 kilometers (22½ miles) in two hours, two minutes, forty-two seconds, partly on roads, on cement pavement and on pathways through the country and on steeplechase grounds; certain portions of the course consisted of hills and steep descents, which necessitated the walking of the horse. In this test, American horses scored a big success, as Major Doak on *Pathfinder* finished first and Lt. Carr on *Proctor* finished third. In the final classification however, Major Doak was placed third and Lt. Carr eighth: the horses of both Major Barry and Lt. Padgett were not equal to it, and both were forced to withdraw, after making beautiful performances in the steeplechase part of it. The exact number of horses failing to complete this course was not given out, but it was known that at least two horses from every team, except the English, Holland and Swiss, failed to finish.

"The 3rd phase of this test was obstacle jumping, and Major Doak made a splendid performance in this event, but when the final score sheets were given in, it was found that he had been given one fault at the water jump, which took 80 points from his score, and instead of finishing first, as the majority of competitors thought, he was placed third in this event, much to the surprise of a number of officers who were witnessing the competition.

"In the Individual Training Competition, (*Dressage*) in which America had no horses engaged, occurred the finest exhibition of schooled horsemanship which I suppose has ever taken place in the world; it was won by General de Linder, a retired General of the Swedish Army, on *Piccolomini*. Despite this officer's years (50), he also won the Scandinavian jumping competition last year. His horse *Piccolomini* is a fine type of thoroughbred, and he has been schooling this horse for about three years. Captain Sandstrom, a Swede, on *Zobel*,



Lt. Colonel John A. Barry, Cav. Captain 1924 Olympic Team and Member of 1920 Team

who finished second has been working on his for six years, from one to five hours daily.

"The most thrilling part of the whole game was naturally the jumping contest for the *Prix des Nations* which took place in the Colombes stadium on Sunday afternoon, July 27th. The course was 1,070 meters long, fourteen jumps and was the most difficult course which most of the competitors stated that they had ever seen; only two minutes and thirty-nine seconds were allowed. The difficulties were increased greatly due to the fact that a thick layer of sand covered the entire course which was from fetlock to over ankle deep in most places. Therefore, the majority of the horses after they made a good performance over the first five or six jumps became so tired that they repeatedly fell or knocked down fences over the remaining jumps. Major Barry on *Nigra*, Major Doak on *Joffre*, Lt. Padgett on *Little Canada* and Captain Bontecou on *Bally Mac Shane*. All of these horses have a long list of winnings to their credit, but in this event only Major Barry and Major Doak were able to finish, both *Bally Mac Shane* and *Little Canada* refusing the bank jump, thereby being disqualified."

1928

The Ninth Olympiad was held in Amsterdam, Holland, August 9-12, 1928. The American Army entered a team in the following two events. The *Prix des Nations* and the Equestrian Championship.

With a background of three previous Olympics the 1928 team started training with a wealth of experience.

In addition to the horses available from the show string at the Cavalry School and the Field Artillery School, a call was made on all the cavalry regiments to canvass their horses with an idea of uncovering likely Olympic prospects. In addition to public animals a number of civilians were asked to donate or loan horses to the Army for 1928 tryouts.

The plan of training for the 1928 team contemplated two special training centers, one at the Cavalry School, the other at the Field Artillery School; the Cavalry element of the United States Army Horse Show Team was at Riley and the Artillery element at Sill. To these elements were to be added such other military and civilian riders and horses as might be suitable and available. From all these sources a team was to be selected and assembled about May 1, 1928, for further training.

In accordance with the above plan the following cavalry officers started training at Fort Riley; Major Sloan Doak, Major H. D. Chamberlin, Major O. I. Holman, Major A. W. Roffe, Captain F. H. Waters, Captain W. B. Bradford, Captain F. L. Carr, and Captain R. C. Winchester. The Field Artillery officers who trained were Major C. P. George (in charge), Captain N. J. McMahon, Captain W. H. Colburn, and Lieutenant E. Y. Argo.

The request for suitable horses brought forth from the service at large five animals. These were shipped to Riley for tryout. One of the five was retained, owned and loaned by Major J. R. Underwood, V. C. Six civilian owned horses were tried out at Riley but none were taken on the team.

The training of the Cavalry and Artillery elements of the team started in the fall of 1927. The combined training of the two elements was held at Riley from May 1, 1928, to June 2, 1928, at which date the team left Riley for Rye, N. Y., where the team trained until July 10, when the team proceeded to Hoboken and loaded on the SS "President Roosevelt" for the trip to Europe.

The following officers composed the 1928 Olympic Team:

Brigadier General W. C. Short, U.S.A., Manager,
Major Sloan Doak, Cavalry, Team Captain,
Major C. P. George, Field Artillery,
Major H. D. Chamberlin, Cavalry,
Major A. W. Roffe, Cavalry,
Captain W. B. Bradford, Cavalry,
Captain F. L. Carr, Cavalry,
Lieutenant E. Y. Argo, Field Artillery,
Captain P. T. Carpenter, V. C., Veterinarian.

The above list contains the names of several veterans of past Olympics—Major Doak was a seasoned campaigner with two previous Olympics to his credit; he rode on the 1920 and 1924 teams. Major George and Captain Carr were members of the 1924 team; Major Chamberlin had previously ridden on the 1920 team.

The team had in Brigadier General W. C. Short a veteran with much experience in handling and managing army equestrian affairs. General Short was familiar with Olympic conditions, having managed the affairs of the 1920 team at Antwerp.

The team landed at Amsterdam July 20 and proceeded to Hilversum, twenty miles from Amsterdam, for final training. Eighteen days elapsed between landing and the opening of the equestrian events.

The following official account of the 1928 Olympic is taken from the official report of Major Doak:

* * * * *

"After close observation of the condition of the horses, the record of their daily performances and bearing in mind the experience of 1920 and 1924, the following team for the Equestrian Championship was selected and as required was submitted 48 hours before the competition:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Misty Morn</i> | Ridden by Major Doak |
| 2. <i>Benny Grimes</i> | Ridden by Major Chamberlin |
| 3. <i>Verdun Belle</i> | Ridden by Captain Carr |
| Reserve <i>Ozella</i> | Ridden by Major George |

The reserve horse or rider could replace any other horse or rider up to one hour before the beginning of the competition. Contestants were shown over the steeple chase and cross country course after the designation of the team and reserve. *Ozella*, who was considered the surest entry, was placed in reserve especially so that after our looking over the course she could replace what was thought to be the weakest horse of the other three.

"The requirements for the horse championship were as follows:

First day—Schooling of known prescribed movements, value 300 points.

Second day—Endurance, value 1400 points.

Third day—Jumping in stadium over an unknown course of 12 jumps at rate 14 miles per hour, value 300 points.

The second day in detail consisted of:

A.—Road march of $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles at rate of 9 miles per hour.

B.— $2\frac{1}{2}$ mile steeplechase at rate of $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour over thirteen jumps.

C.—9 mile road march at the rate of 9 miles per hour.

D.—Cross country 5 miles at the rate of 16.7 miles per hour.

E.— $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile gallop at $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour to finish.

"Horses carried 165 pounds and were penalized very heavily for any overtime. For example: The allotted time in the cross country was 17 minutes and 46 seconds; if he were one minute late his time penalty would be 210 points or over two-thirds of the maximum score for schooling of jumping.

"In "A" most of the distance was in soft going.

"In "B" the footing was good enough though quite uneven, and some of the jumps were stiff.

"In "C" about three miles was in very heavy sand, over sand dunes and about one mile was on brick pavement.

"In "D" there were more than forty obstacles, which included wide and deep irrigation, ditches, most of which had seepy banks for about two feet on each side:

solid natural rail fences 3 feet 10 inches high, in some places in front of wide ditches, sometimes as "in and out", sometimes in or beyond ditches, sometimes following a sharp change of direction, and many of them in the latter part of the "cross country" when the horse was most fatigued, (these latter caused several falls); five road crossings with ditches on each side of the road, these ditches had vertical banks and some of them with water four feet below surface of ground. The ground was comparatively level, but the course was full of sharp turns, which made it impossible to gallop at much speed for any considerable distance.

"E" was in sandy going.

"After being shown the above course, and from experience in 1920 and 1924 Olympic Games, weighing the relative value of the endurance phase with that of the schooling or stadium jumping there was no doubt but that the horses should be chosen for absolute soundness, galloping and staying ability, courage and broad jumping, so long as they could show creditably in the schooling and stadium jumping phases.

"Bearing the above in mind *Benny Grimes* was considered the weakest of the horses originally nominated, and *Ozella* ridden by Major George was substituted for him. This gave us a team of three horses, one of which was 15/16 thoroughbred, and the other two were registered thoroughbreds.

"In the schooling phase of the three day test our team was placed tenth out of fifteen nations; 256 points behind Holland, the leading nation. We had no expectation of standing high in the schooling phase because of the fact that our horses had been in training for such a short time. In contrast, one horse shown by the Holland team was known to have been in training for six years and competed in the 1924 Olympic Games.

"The other two horses had been in training for a long period and were thoroughly schooled.

"In the endurance phase our team finished first, placing us in second place for the first two days, until we were eliminated as a team by the judges' decision to eliminate *Ozella* because of failure to take one obstacle on the cross country course. Other than this failure to take one jump, none of our horses were penalized for any cause, and each horse received a bonus for under time on the "Steeple Chase" and "Cross Country", which were the only phases on which a bonus was allowed. The official veterinarian stationed at the finish of the ride stated that our horses were in better condition than those of any other nation.

"In the stadium jumping the two horses remaining completed the course, one with two faults and the other with six faults."

The Equestrian Championship was won by Holland, second and third place going to Norway and Poland respectively.

For the *Prix des Nations* our team was as follows: Major Chamberlin riding *Nigra*; Major Roffe riding *Fairfax*; and Captain Carr riding *Miss America*.

The following is quoted from Major Doak's report:

"The course consisted of sixteen obstacles from four feet four inches to four feet eight inches high with most of them spread between five and six feet and includ-

ing two "in and outs", double over, triple bar, bank and fence, water, fence and bank and fence, gate, stone-wall, double bars over water, etc. The course was very reasonable, though a thorough test, and I know any or all of our horses entered were capable of negotiating the course without fault. However, it was reasonable to assume that any good jumper over such a difficult course, making 15 miles an hour, with many turns might make an error at one or more obstacles. None of our horses jumped without fault, but each made a very creditable performance. Their scores were as follows:

1. *Nigra*, one front knock-down, 4 faults.
2. *Fairfax*, one front and one hind knock-down. One run-out totalling 8 faults and 4 faults for overtime.
3. *Miss America*, one hind knock-down and front foot in water totalling 6 faults.



Lt. Colonel Sloan Doak, Cav. Captain 1928 Olympic Team, Member of 1920-24 Team on Jack Snipe

"This gave the team 22 faults placing the team eighth out of sixteen entries. The winning team had one horse to go without fault, and each one of the other two horses had one hind knock down. Two teams were eliminated, and the others had faults ranging from 4 to 62."

The standing of the first three teams in this event were Spain, Poland and Sweden.

It is interesting to note that of the six horses representing the United States in the 1928 Games, four were privately owned officers' mounts, viz: *Misty Morn*, *Verdun Belle*, *Fairfax*, and *Ozella*; one, *Miss America*, was purchased privately and presented to the Government for use on the 1924 Olympic team. *Nigra* was purchased during the War under abnormal conditions. This grand old mare holds the unique and enviable record for American Army horses, having been ridden in the *Prix des Nations* event in three Olympics, 1920, 1924, and 1928. It is interesting to note that in the 1920 Olympics, *Nigra* not only was in the *Prix des Nations* but Major Chamberlin rode her in the Three Day event also!

Miss America was a veteran of the 1924 team.

The 1928 team was unquestionably one of the best

mounted teams insofar as relates to breeding type and condition of horses. Our riders were experienced and qualified horsemen. The training of riders and horses was all that could be desired in the time that was available.

1932

The plans for the training and development of the 1932 team are well under way.

The problem involved, training of riders and horses in three separate and distinct forms of mounted endeavor, viz; jumping, schooling and an endurance test.

Two plans presented themselves for the development of riders and horses for the 1932 equestrian games: First, a decentralized training plan contemplating the development of riders and horses at several locations, such as Fort Riley, Fort Bliss, Fort Sill, Front Royal, within regiments, etc., for preliminary training under selected officers; later, riders and horses being assembled at one location for elimination trials and final training; the second plan was a centralized training scheme contemplating the initial development of riders and horses at some location for preliminary training under a specially qualified officer.

The decentralized plan was adopted: briefly the plan contemplated:

(1) Preliminary training during the year 1930 and 1931 conducted at designated posts under the supervision of selected officers. During this period riders and horses were selected for additional training, given at Fort Riley.

(2) Intermediate training at Fort Riley in 1931. Riders and horses to be those sent to Fort Riley as above outlined. In the fall of this year elimination of riders and horses to be made with a view to the selection of those to receive final training.

(3) Final training in 1932 to be conducted at Fort Rosecrans, California.

The army nucleus of the 1932 Olympic Games Equestrian Team has now completed its intermediate training



Olympic Veterans. Major H. D. Chamberlin, on Nigra IX Olympiad, Amsterdam, 1928. Nigra was on the Olympic Teams of 1920-24-28. Major Chamberlin rode on the 1920-1928 Teams and is now a member of and in charge of training for the 1932 team.



Lt. Col. C. L. Scott, Cavalry, Manager 1932 Olympic Games Equestrian Team, on Lord Russell, Three-Day Horse

at Fort Riley, and a group of these candidates have been selected for their final training, which will take place at Fort Rosecrans, California. The following group of officers and men, along with approximately forty horses, were to assemble in California on or about December 1st of this year:

Lieut. Col. C. L. Scott, Cavalry.
Major Harry D. Chamberlin, Cavalry.
Major Arthur P. Thayer, Cavalry.
Capt. William B. Bradford, Cavalry.
Capt. James E. Noonan, V. C.
Capt. Fred W. Koester, Cavalry.
Capt. Isaac L. Kitts, Field Artillery.
Capt. Edwin Y. Argo, Field Artillery.
Capt. Hiram E. Tuttle, Q. M. C.
Capt. John T. Cole, Cavalry.
1st Lieut. Peter C. Hains, III, Cavalry.
1st Lieut. Earl F. Thompson.
1st Lieut. LeRoy J. Stewart, Field Artillery.
1st Lieut. Carl W. A. Raguse, Cavalry.
1st Lieut. John W. Wofford, Cavalry.
2nd Lieut. Raymond W. Curtis, Cavalry.
Tech. Sergeant Alvin H. Moore, Engrs.

CONCLUSION

The successful outcome of athletic competition depends on a sound progressive scheme of training. Olympic equestrian competition is no exception.

Olympic equestrian competition is the stiffest kind of competition. It demands experienced horsemen and experienced horses and involves the training and conditioning of both.

American Army horsemen have the lessons of four previous Olympics to guide them. They can, should and will profit from the experience gained in preparation for, and participation in, those games.

Some Random Observations

By Lieutenant Colonel C. Burnett, 3d Cavalry

On the State of the Army

TO officers who have been serving with troops in recent years, it is no news that the Army as a whole is not in as good a state of training as could be desired. But to one who returns after a long absence from troops the present condition of affairs comes as something of a shock. Conditions probably differ materially at different posts, but throughout the Army in general it seems that the exigencies of the times have relegated training to a subordinate position in the scheme of things. Building roads, the repair of barracks and quarters, shovelling snow in winter and cutting grass in summer, fatigue details of various descriptions, the formidable Class "A" special duty list—however necessary such work may be—all take men away from training. The summer training season, short at best in northern stations, is cut into deeply by C. M. T. C. and O. R. C. training camps. It is not at all unusual to find men of comparatively long service who have had little or no training in minor tactics, while a large percentage know nothing whatever of combat firing or musketry practice.

It would seem idle for us to pretend that the regular army is a thoroughly trained force, capable in all respects of acting as a model for our civilian components. Under present conditions training must be sacrificed for maintenance. Is that condition understood outside of the Army?

The C. M. T. C.

It would be difficult to overestimate the benefit derived by the young men who attend the CMT Camps. It seems a pity that so few can be accommodated yearly—for in these days of flaming youth, too often are those old homely virtues of self-respect, self-reliance, obedience to authority, honesty, cleanliness and punctuality—to mention only a few—neglected in the home. The Army can, and does instill these virtues in those youngsters who are fortunate enough to come under its influence. At the same time, however, those who have not been intimately associated with these camps cannot realize how much of a burden they are to the regular army. For the line troops, not only is the time lost for their own training, but the labor involved is no small matter.

Erecting and taking down a camp, drawing, and later turning in a tremendous amount of equipment, cleaning horse equipment, etc. daily, the heavy special duty involved—all place a heavy burden on the enlisted man, whose morale, to say the least, is not improved thereby. Neither is it a small matter for the troopers to turn their horses over to the mercies of inexperienced boys. The Medical Corps, too, feels the strain, especially at the beginning and end of

camp, in making the necessary physical examinations, often with insufficient personnel. A post headquarters handles hundreds of extra papers before, during, and after a camp. The Quartermaster is not through even when clothing and equipment have been issued, and taken in again, although that in itself is no small job. Clothing and equipment must be inspected, cleaned, repaired or condemned, operations which are only finished in time to start over again with a new camp. In short, it is not too much to say that the whole energies of a post are devoted to these camps for a period even longer than the camp itself.

Under existing conditions, it will be admitted, I think, that the regular army, itself, derives but little benefit from C. M. T. Camps. On the other hand, graduates of the Blue course have a long way to go before they can become competent reserve officers. Any scheme, therefore, that would insure some benefit to the regular army and at the same time improve the instruction now being given to C. M. T. C. students, would appear worthy of some consideration. The following plan is by no means new in principle, and it is believed can be made to work by anyone who will make the necessary effort.

The war strength of a troop of cavalry is 7 officers and 166 enlisted men. Under the assumption that M day is the day C. M. T. C. candidates are ordered to report, fill up the troop to war strength with reserve officers and C. M. T. C. candidates, just as the troop would be increased in an actual emergency. This would mean the addition of four or five reserve officers and some eighty to ninety C. M. T. C. candidates. The regular troop officers would then clothe, equip, and train the new men, *and at the same time train their own enlisted men.* The peace-time troop would become the training cadre, just as would be the case in an actual emergency and M day would take on a real meaning instead of the rather vague abstraction which it is now.

While conditions vary at different posts, at most places, probably, the C. M. T. Camp is quite near barracks. In such a case, one-half of the complete organization could be quartered in the barracks, while the other half is in camp, the two groups changing after the first two weeks. At some places, it might be preferable for everybody to be in camp, while at others there might be barrack accommodations for all. The important point is that platoons and squads should be made up of a mixture of enlisted men and C. M. T. C. students and the integrity of these organizations maintained throughout the month. It is believed safe to say that at the end of the month, all officers concerned would have acquired some invaluable experience in preparing for actual war conditions, the enlisted men of the troop would have received some badly needed

training, while the C. M. T. C. students would know much more about soldiering than is possible for them to learn under the present somewhat artificial system of instruction. If there is any remote idea that these young men are to become reserve officers some day, they should know a thousand and one things which they do not get now—much of which they would unconsciously absorb from the example of the enlisted men in their squads.

The only objection I have heard advanced against such a scheme of training is social, rather than military. The fear has been expressed that it might not be wise to mix C. M. T. C. students with enlisted men of the regular army. That objection carries little weight with officers who have been in close association with these camps. As a matter of fact, the training cadre of non-commissioned officers live in close association with these boys under the present scheme of training. The majority of these boys come from homes differing but little from those of our enlisted men, although their general average of education is somewhat higher than that of the enlisted man. A certain percentage, of course, come from well-to-do families; but it is believed that they are the ones who would welcome, and profit most from, this proposed method of training. Officers who have been on duty at these camps would be the first to assure any inquirer that the young men of the C. M. T. C. are in no danger of contamination through association with enlisted men.

The O. R. C.

Undoubtedly these camps are of considerable value to the organized reserves. They afford a pleasant outing during the hot months of summer, with camping and horseback riding provided under the best possible conditions, all without cost to the individual. Undoubtedly, such camps are a great asset in keeping up interest in the reserve corps and are probably worth while from that standpoint alone. The reserve officer fills a very important niche in our military scheme and is deserving of our best support.

From a purely military standpoint, however, the particular camps observed by the writer leave much to be desired. There is ancient—and excellent—authority for the statement that the blind cannot lead the blind. Often, the regular army officers on duty with these organizations appear to have very little to do with them during these camps and seem to be passive observers more than active instructors. The instruction then depends largely upon the regimental commander who may, or may not, get results commensurate with the expense involved. The value of the instruction will therefore vary with the regimental commander. As so many factors besides the purely

military one enter into such a situation, a proper solution appears difficult—too difficult, at least, for the writer.

The R. O. T. C.

All officers owe their best efforts toward making this institution a success. It is our only hope for obtaining competent reserve officers for the future, and any opportunity to instruct them should be utilized to the fullest degree. The cavalry is very fortunate in being able to obtain material from several excellent military schools. To mention only one instance, in New England, Norwich University turns out most desirable material for reserve officers. Graduates of that institution are well grounded in the basic requirements of a cavalry officer, and only need some instruction in field training and troop administration to be an actual asset to the cavalry service. The ideal method of instruction for such newly-made second lieutenants is to take them into camp, away from a post, for their first two weeks of active service. Under such conditions, both administration and field service can be taught them, free from the many interruptions and distractions of post life.

The writer had an opportunity to train fifty-five such young men with his squadron during the past summer. They were incorporated into the troops and participated in the various problems in minor tactics, dismounted combat exercises, etc. Afternoons were devoted to tactical rides under regular officers. At the same time they were shown how a camp should be run, under conditions very similar to those they would encounter if suddenly called to active duty in an emergency. Such men can absorb a lot of useful things from the enlisted men of an organization, if given the opportunity. From this experience, the writer is convinced that a camp with a regular organization, free from outside interference, is the ideal method of training the young reserve officer.

For those few who are attached from time to time for their two weeks' tour of duty during the year, not a great deal can be done. Usually such a small number of enlisted men can be turned out for drill that not much useful instruction can be given along that line. As a matter of fact, in many institutions the students receive more close-order drill than do the enlisted men. However, much-needed instruction in troop administration, mess management, supply, etc., can be given, while first-hand contact with courts, boards, guard duty, etc., cannot help but be of value to the new officer.

It is up to us to make the service so interesting and attractive that the young ROTC graduate will be encouraged to continue along the path he has started.

The Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration

By Second Lieutenant John R. Lovell, Coast Artillery Corps

THE Sesquicentennial Celebration of the Siege of Yorktown and the Surrender of Cornwallis provided an unexpected opportunity for the United States Army to render a peace-time service where organized assistance was sorely needed. Few of us had any idea that we were to take such an important part in it until the War Department placed Brigadier General S. D. Embick, Commandant, Coast Artillery School, in general charge of the demonstration. The Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration was one of the greatest projects that the United States Army has undertaken since the World War.

assistants deserve great credit for their unlimited and willing cooperation with the Army personnel. The Colonial National Monument organization assisted in clearing the battlefield, prepared the specifications for and awarded the contracts. They performed a large part of the construction work under the supervision of their engineers.

Mr. Albert R. Rogers had been appointed as the Director of the Celebration prior to the time that the Army took charge of the project. Many of the details in connection with the Celebration had been worked out by Mr. Rogers months in advance.



For this celebration Congress appropriated \$200,000 and created the United States Sesquicentennial Commission composed of five senators and five representatives. In addition the state of Virginia appropriated \$12,500, and appointed its own commission of ten members. In order to supplement the two commissions, and to act where the federal and state organizations could not function, the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association was formed. This association was composed of public spirited and patriotic citizens from the several states and territories of the Union.

The Colonial National Monument, an organization operating under the National Park Service of the Department of Interior, was established and undertook much of the preparatory work. Mr. Oliver G. Taylor, Engineer in Charge of the park project at Yorktown, Mr. William M. Robinson, Jr., Superintendent of the Colonial National Monument organization, and Mr. J. R. Lassiter, Associate Engineer, and their

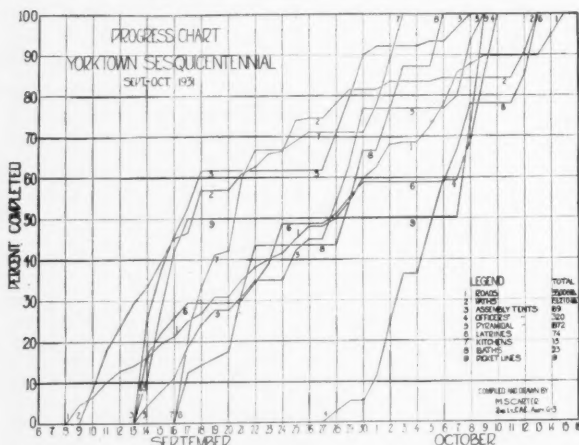
The Commanding General organized a complete general and technical all-army staff as follows:

C. G.	Brig. Gen. S. D. Embick, U. S. A.
C. of S.	Major D. S. Lenzner, C. A. C.
A. C. of S.	Major C. W. Bundy, C. A. C.
A. de C.	Lieut. J. D. Moss, C. A. C.
G-1	Major T. C. Cook, C. A. C.
	Capt. J. P. Ratay, F. A.
	Lieut. M. L. Elliott, A. C.
G-2	Major Hayes A. Kroner, Inf.
	Lieut. C. W. Allen, A. C.
G-3	Capt. W. W. Irvine, C. A. C.
	Capt. H. B. Smith, Inf.
	Lieut. M. S. Carter, C. A. C.
	Major L. L. Stuart, C. A. C.
G-4	Capt. I. J. Wharton, Q. M. C.
Qm.	Lieut. C. J. Hauck, C. A. C.
Asst. Qm.	Capt. G. M. O'Connell, C. A. C.
Mess Officer	Lieut. J. R. Lovell, C. A. C.
Asst. Adjutant	Capt. B. L. Milburn, C. A. C.
Provost Marshal	Lieut. F. T. Ostenberg, C. A. C.
M. P. Officer	Lieut. W. R. Ellis, C. A. C.
In charge of buses, taxis	Lieut. R. F. Cuno, A. C.
In charge of parking lots	Capt. C. F. Johnson, 34th Inf.
Transportation Officer	Lieut. T. V. Stayton, C. A. C.
Asst. Trans. Officer	

Musical Director
Communications Officer
Chaplain
Fire Marshal
Asst. Fire Marshal
Engineering Officers

Liaison Officer
Surgeon
C. O. Troops

Capt. K. J. Fielder, Inf.
Capt. Creighton Kerr, C. A. C.
Capt. I. J. Bennett
Capt. P. E. Bermel, C. E.
Lieut. D. P. Norman, Inf.
Colonel J. C. Ohnstad, C. A. C.
Lieut. H. E. Strickland, C. A. C.
Capt. W. C. Rathbone, Inf.
Colonel D. F. Duval, M. C.
Colonel C. H. Miller, Inf.



At first glance, the staff appears to be a top-heavy organization, but its size was fully justified during the actual period of the Celebration. The Commanding General and his assistants were officially designated as the Executive Staff, United States Sesquicentennial Commission. This staff actually commenced to function in its entirety at 9:00 a. m., October 5.

The work assigned to the regular army troops consisted of the construction and improvement of roads and paths, the erection of tents for the Celebration, preparation of camps required to shelter the regular army, national guard, and other units.

The first regular army contingent began work under the supervision of Captain W. W. Irvine, C. A. C., G-3. Two regiments, the 51st and 52nd Coast Artillery, were designated special duty organizations. The permanent guard, tractor and truck drivers, janitors, orderlies, and other special duty personnel were detailed from these organizations, so that the other outfits would have their full strength for pageant activities and drill rehearsals.

The celebration ground was a large alfalfa field with a small patch of cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, and numerous beds of flowers within it. The alfalfa was harvested. Colonel J. C. Ohnstad, C. A. C., was detailed engineer in charge of the Celebration grounds, and Lieut. H. E. Strickland was detailed engineer in charge of the army camp area. The task of staking out the fields was begun, accurate sketches were made, and the work progressed rapidly in its early stages.

Captain P. E. Bermel, C. E., assisted by Lieut. B. S. Shute, C. E., and Lieut. Frank Blue, C. E., and Company C, 13th Engineers had charge of the construction of the paths and roads. Marl, excavated in the vicinity, proved to be excellent road and path building material. It was hauled by Mack army dump trucks which were obtained from all over the Third

Corps Area, and small, privately owned, dump trucks hired by the U. S. Commission.

As fast as they could be utilized efficiently, troops were sent to Yorktown to rush the preparation work to completion. These details were sent from the Mechanized Force and the 34th Infantry at Fort Eustis, and the Coast Artillery organizations at Fort Monroe. Materials were obtained from practically all of the posts in the Third Corps Area and from the Quartermaster Depots.

Company C, 13th Engineers, was designated as the fire company. In addition to other assignments, this organization was to be considered as a reserve for any emergency that might occur.

The Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration covered the period October 16-19. Friday, October 16, was designated Colonial Day; Saturday, October 17, Revolutionary Day; Sunday, October 18, Religious Day, and Monday, October 19, Anniversary Day.

There were many prominent speakers on the four day program including the President of the United States; Marshal Petain of France; our own General Pershing; the Acting Secretary of War, the Honorable Frederick H. Payne; the Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Charles Francis Adams; the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur; the Governor of Virginia, the Honorable Garland Pollard; the Governors of the Thirteen Original States, and many other notables.

The series of pageants which were held in connection with the Celebration was splendid. It was most



PLAN OF THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

impressive, and the details were historically correct insofar as they are of record. The difficulties to be overcome in training and rehearsing several thousand persons can well be imagined.

Mr. Thomas Wood Stevens was the Pageant Director,

and incidentally, the author of the pageants. He was ably assisted by Mr. Theodore Viehman, Associate Director, Mr. Alexander Wyckoff, Designer, Warrant Officer George Dahlquist, 12th C. A., Musical Director, and others. Major F. C. Phelps, 34th Infantry, assisted the Pageant Director and acted as a liaison officer between the Director and the Military units participating.

The U. S. Army troops arrived at their camp near Yorktown October 10, became settled in quarters over the week-end, and commenced rehearsals Monday, October 12. Rehearsals and exercises were held every morning for the military personnel while civilian groups took over the pageant field every afternoon.

The drill regulations that were in effect in the colonial and French armies during the revolutionary period were carefully rehearsed weeks in advance. It was difficult for our Infantry, Cavalry, and Coast Artillery units to enact even a sham battle where the troops advance toward one another in a single line,



Marshal Petain, President Hoover, Mrs. Hoover, General Pershing, Mr. Townsend.

shoulder to shoulder, with volley fire predominating. Revolutionary tactics were entirely different from those employed now, and it required several rehearsals before our soldiers were rated as good exponents of Baron Von Steuben's drill regulations.

The costumes used by the participants in the pageants were accurate and complete. Many of them were made by ladies living in the communities in and near Yorktown, under supervision of Evelyn Cohen, Costume Designer. The remainder were furnished commercially. Over 4000 costumes were used in the entire pageant.

The Pageant was divided into three separate parts—the Pageant of the Colonies, held on Friday, October 16, the Pageant of the Yorktown Campaign on Saturday, October 17, and the Anniversary Day Pageant on Monday, October 19.

The Pageant of the Colonies depicted scenes of the history and character of the Original Thirteen Colonies, in the form of drama and pantomime with events leading from the landing at Jamestown in 1607 to the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The actors in this pageant were drawn from Fort Monroe and Langley Field.

The Pageant of the Yorktown Campaign was a military and naval pageant, depicting, through historical scenes, the planning and execution of the Yorktown campaign, including preliminary battles. This was a spectacular show. The chronicler, by means of a public address system, kept the audience informed as to the historical significance of the events that were being portrayed on the large field in the stadium. Scenes on the large revolving stage in the center of the field represented events that took place away from Yorktown. The participants in this pageant were drawn almost entirely from military personnel.

The Pageant of the Yorktown Campaign included scenes of the conference between Washington and Rochambeau at Weathersfield, Connecticut, May 21, 1781; the fight at Green Spring when Mad Anthony Wayne, under Lafayette, charged the British under Cornwallis, July 6, 1781; Washington at his headquarters on the Hudson, receiving word that de Grasse was sailing for the Chesapeake, August 14, 1781; Sir Henry Clinton, at his headquarters in New York learning of the American and French march to Virginia; and the besieging of Yorktown including the taking of Redoubts 9 and 10, the bombardment of Yorktown, the capitulation of the British, and the order to cease firing.

The Anniversary Day Pageant portrayed the historical scene representing the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown in 1781. The banquet given to Lord Cornwallis and General Rochambeau by General George Washington was reproduced, and was followed by a masque dealing in symbolic, or allegorical, form with the great development of America after Yorktown, with the main motifs Peace, Liberty, and Democracy. At the close of the masque, the British flag was raised from the British redoubt and the national salute was fired.

This Pageant, which was witnessed by the President of the United States and many other dignitaries, was a most stirring one, intensely interesting throughout. The sight of the British and Hessian soldiers, in their new and colorful uniforms, filing out of their fortifications at Yorktown with General O'Hara at their head, their colors cased, and marching to the music of the appropriate British air, "The World Turned Upside Down," was one that will live long in the memories of those who were fortunate enough to see it.

The personnel participating in the pageants were drawn from nearby communities—Yorktown, William and Mary College, High Schools, Military Posts, Theatrical Societies, and other organizations. Army officers played many of the important parts.

The Grand Military Review, which officially closed the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration, was one of the most colorful and impressive military formations that has been conducted in the last decade. It was a sight that would stir the souls of all loyal and patriotic Americans—the appropriate finale to a great Celebration.

A cool brisk October day, not a cloud in the dark blue sky, groves of trees with multi-colored leaves in the distance, and a military spectacle headed by the

Commanding General, Brigadier General S. D. Embick, and his Staff, consisting of a column several miles long with the smart Corps of Cadets from the Virginia Military Institute bringing up the rear, the thunderous applause of over one hundred thousand Americans—this is a picture not often seen in these times.

Units of the Regular Army, a detachment of French Marines, the United States Navy, the United States Coast Guard, the United States Marines, the National Guard, the American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps from Delaware and West Virginia, and the Corps of Cadets, Virginia Military Institute, all participated in this great spectacle.

Many of the National Guard organizations wore special uniforms that added color to the formation.



George Washington Firing First Shot Against Yorktown

The somber drabness of the regular's uniform was sharply contrasted with the orange, gold, red, and blue colors of the National Guard. The Governor's Foot Guards of Connecticut, the composite Battalion from New York, the Governor's Troop of Cavalry from Pennsylvania and the famous "Black Horse Troop," Troop B, 102d Cavalry from New Jersey, were outstanding.

The President of the United States arrived at Yorktown aboard the U. S. S. Arkansas on the morning of October 19. As the presidential party steamed up the river, the entire fleet rendered the prescribed salute. President Hoover disembarked, received the Guard of Honor, and then motored to the stadium between lines formed by National Guard organizations from the various States.

The 3rd Cavalry with their gold standards and lances escorted the President and his party through the Virginia Arch into the huge amphitheater, and then into the center of a hollow square formed by the 12th Coast Artillery, the massed colors, the 3rd Cavalry, and the United States Army Band. As the President alighted from his automobile, the band played the National Anthem, while the vast throng arose and paid homage to the nation's Chief Executive. President Hoover then advanced to the speaker's stand and delivered his address over the radio and the public address system. Following the President's address the party of distinguished guests was escorted through a pathway formed by two lines of sentinels in special uniforms,

to the official luncheon tent where approximately fifteen hundred guests were seated.

The President and his party rested in the President's tent after the luncheon and then returned to the stadium where they witnessed the Anniversary Day Pageant, and the Grand Military Review.

It was a difficult and delicate problem to handle so many dignitaries as were present at the Yorktown Celebration, but the problem was successfully solved by detailing aides to important guests. A careful plan was prepared in advance, the aides were well informed and instructed, and all details were coordinated.

Units from the Regular Army filled out the celebration program with drills and exhibitions that were very interesting to the public. On October 19, after the Grand Military Review and the departure of the President, it was expected that there would be a big rush to depart in automobiles, thereby causing intense traffic congestion and possibly serious accidents. This exodus was counteracted by arranging an attractive military demonstration which held a large part of the audience in the stadium and allowed the automobiles to clear the Yorktown area gradually.

The 3rd Cavalry from Fort Myer made a big hit in all of their demonstrations. The 16th Field Artillery conducted several battery field artillery drills that fascinated our civilian friends.

One of the best military exhibitions of the whole celebration was the silent drill conducted by a special platoon from the 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry. This crack outfit drilled through several hundred movements that lasted at least twenty minutes without a command or signal, or a flaw in their performance. It was a demonstration that won the admiration of and drew applause from the entire audience.

Battery C, 12th Coast Artillery, conducted a spectacular antiaircraft demonstration that night, the illumination being furnished by the sixty-inch antiaircraft searchlights of Battery A, 12th Coast Artillery. In the first phase of this demonstration, the plane was illuminated and Battery C opened fire with blank ammunition. The pilot did a falling leaf, snapped out his running lights, the searchlights were extinguished, giving a very realistic impression that the plane had been shot down.

On the Celebration grounds, there were many exhibits that held the attention of the visitors. The National Park Service filled two large tents with relics, pictures, models of mother nature's wonders and specimens from all over the United States. Major Eugene B. Walker, C. A. C., arranged a War Department exhibit that proved to be very interesting and well attended. The exhibit included a miniature mine system, a modern tank, an airplane motor, and other military materiel.

The United States Navy exhibit contained samples of Navy materiel and models of ships. The State of Virginia arranged a fine agricultural exhibit. Descendants of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Indian tribes established an Indian camp that fascinated the kiddies (Yes, the Army pitched their tepees and built their latrines for them, also)! The State of Virginia had

many specimens of wild life in the zoo on the Colonial Fair Grounds.

The Colonial Fair Grounds, a section of the Celebration grounds, included a childrens' playground and checking tent, a free marionette show, a dancing pavilion, a colonial tilting arena, and many top and souvenir concessions.

Sunday, October 18, was designated Religious Day. In the big stadium, Catholic field mass was held at 9:30 a. m., union Church Services at 10:30 a. m., and military religious services at 4:30 p. m. The latter service was attended by a vast throng. Two thousand sailors from the fleet, all of the Regular Army and National Guard personnel attended in formation, and the stands were well filled with civilians. Chaplain Ivan B. Bennett, U. S. Army, who had general charge of the program on this day, arranged a very impressive stage background for the 4:30 p. m. service. Chaplain Julian E. Yates, Chief of Chaplains, delivered the sermon while Chaplain Morris S. Lazaron, Lieut. Col., Chap.-Reserve, Chaplain Bart D. Stephens, Chief of Chaplains, United States Navy, and Chaplain J. W. Turner, U. S. Navy, also took part in the service.

The part taken by the United States Navy in the celebration lent much color to the occasion and assisted greatly in making the celebration the success that it was. In addition to transporting the President of the United States between Annapolis and Yorktown, the Navy participated in many of the formations, permitted visitors to board their ships every afternoon for inspections, illuminated their ships at night—a sight that inspired the visitors, conducted searchlight demonstrations that could be seen for miles in the dark skies, besides escorting the French cruisers bearing the French delegation from outside the Virginia Capes to Yorktown.

The Coast Guard assigned anchoring grounds on the York River, controlled water traffic, and participated in the Grand Military Review.

The Provost Marshal, Captain B. L. Milburn, C. A. C., was charged with the responsibility of traffic control, special transportation services, and police protection. It was his duty to formulate the general plan for traffic control, secure cooperation from state, county, and municipal authorities, and to arrange for the housing, feeding, deputization, and employment of civilian police personnel.

During the weeks preceding the Celebration, the Provost Marshal devised a plan for the control of all traffic in the Celebration area, and in the vicinity of Yorktown. This was done after consultation with Mr. T. McCall Frazier, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles for the State of Virginia, and local police authorities near Yorktown. Two traffic maps showing the routing of traffic were published in many newspapers, and distributed in information circulars at gasoline stations and other points all over the eastern states. Signs were posted along the highways near Yorktown.

As can be imagined the handling of traffic was one of the most difficult and important problems occurring during the four days of the Celebration. One hundred ninety state police, five officers and one hundred thirty

enlisted men of the Marine Corps and twenty-eight officers, one hundred eighty-five enlisted men of the Regular Army comprised Captain Milburn's traffic force. The Provost Marshal established telephone lines to critical traffic points. Parking stands were provided for buses and taxis. Additional parking space was provided for the great number of private cars present. Army tractors and trucks were present to assist cars encountering difficulties in traversing the parking lots and temporary roads. Some idea of the immensity of the traffic problem can be realized when it is stated that 40,000 cars were parked in the parking areas on the last day of the celebration.

A force of twenty-three uniformed patrolmen and six detectives was used to operate in the Celebration grounds proper, to prevent disorders and thefts, to return lost or stolen articles, and to return lost chil-



General View of Sesquicentennial Grounds

dren and ladies to their families. It was found that a force of at least double this number could easily have been used. The crowds were orderly and well behaved. There was very little drunkenness, and the operations of the pickpockets were kept at a minimum by Sergeant Foler and his detectives.

In using the military police of the Army and the Marine Corps, the Provost Marshal adopted the general policy of turning over all serious police cases to the civilian police so as to avoid any embarrassing situations that may arise concerning the use of Federal troops for police purposes. The military police and the civilian police functioned very well together. There was not a single case of friction between members of the police forces.

One of the most important phases of the celebration was the part taken by the Army Medical Department under Colonel D. F. Duval, M. C., in caring for the sick and injured, in the prevention of disease, and in the promulgation and enforcement of sanitary regulations.

A model camp hospital was constructed. During the period from October 5 to October 20, with a varying strength of approximately 4000 men in camp, 463 cases were handled including 248 civilian cases.

The American Red Cross established and maintained five first aid stations during the four days of the Celebration. The Surgeon had general charge of these

stations, and the Army furnished the tentage, chairs, beds, bedding, litters, and telephone service. 896 cases of minor injuries and illnesses were treated by the first aid stations during the four day period.

Three ambulances, manned by experienced personnel, treated many cases in the stadium during the exercises.

As the Army camp site was on the water shed of the city of Newport News, all wastes were removed daily. The National Park Service hired laborers, and the Army furnished transportation for this purpose. Manure was hauled away to a nearby farm. Liquid kitchen wastes were satisfactorily disposed of in sewage pits near the kitchens. Dry earth closets, that is, covered pail latrines with wooden seats and covers, were used in the Army area. These latrine pails were emptied daily, thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Fire regulations were published and widely distributed because the fire hazard was very great in the celebration area. The area was divided into fire zones, and two-wheel chemical carts were placed at key points. One 2½ gallon extinguisher was placed in each large assembly tent. Hand extinguishers were placed in kitchens and in other places of danger.

The city of Newport News loaned the Army six experienced firemen, one water pumping unit, and one chemical unit. A G. M. C. chemical engine was borrowed from Fort Monroe.

Only one fire occurred during the celebration caused by a careless person tossing a lighted cigarette butt on the canvas side wall of one of the large assembly tents. The fire was immediately extinguished by the 2½ gallon extinguisher placed in that tent.

The Fire Marshal, Captain P. E. Bermel, 13th Engrs., arranged for emergency details to report to each tent in the area to maintain them in case of a bad storm.

The Communications Officer, Captain Creighton Kerr, 12th C. A., established and maintained a complete system of communications at the celebration grounds. The Army switchboard was a 150-drop local battery board that maintained telephonic communication with all important points. There were three trunks from the Army switchboard to the commercial switchboard. About one hundred telephones and eighty miles of wire were used in the installation of the telephone system.

An S. C. R. 136 radio set was installed, and regular schedules were maintained with Fort Eustis, Fort Monroe, and the U. S. Navy.

The lighting contract with the Virginia Light and Power Company permitted lights to be installed in all kitchens and certain latrines only in the army camp. To supplement this service Captain Kerr installed a 25 KW set mounted on an Ordnance trailer, that furnished lights for over three hundred officers' tents, the motor park, the quartermaster area, recreation rooms, and other places where lights should have been provided.

The Army Motion Picture Service installed a talking moving picture machine and the communications officer furnished a motor generator set driven by a Mack searchlight unit. Shows were conducted every evening except during the four days of the celebration.

One large tent in the celebration area contained a complete commercial switchboard unit with trunk lines to Newport News, Richmond, Washington, and New York; a Western Union Telegraph Office; a Postal Telegraph Office and a United States Post Office.

The messing problem was successfully handled by unit messes, and the restaurant concessionaire, Mr. W. M. Cease. In the Regular Army camp, one mess was provided at the head of each company street. Each mess served over two hundred men. Mess officers submitted their requisitions to the unit mess officer, Captain G. M. O'Connell, C. A. C., who obtained the supplies from the rail head and supply depot at Fort Eustis. Deliveries were made before 8:00 a. m. daily.

What is reputed to be the largest restaurant in the world, was erected on the Celebration grounds to feed the public at the rate of 5300 persons per hour. The restaurant, erected by Lieut. Norman and his detail, covered an area of 7500 square feet.

An information bureau, organized and operated by G-1, Major T. C. Cook, C. A. C., and Captain R. P. Ratay, F. A., and their staffs, performed an invaluable service to the public. This bureau registered all guests of the U. S. Commission, maintained a money exchange



Americans Taking Redoubt Ten

(for the benefit of the French sailors) disseminated general information and transportation, helped to locate missing children, helped to find wanted persons, delivered hundreds of messages, helped to find lodging for hundreds of visitors, etc. Reserve Officers, Boy Scouts, and volunteer assistants were used to great advantage in this service.

Many commendations for their splendid work on this occasion were received by the Army. These commendations came from the President, Cabinet Members, Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Foreign Dignitaries, the Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard, and many other distinguished persons and organizations. The high point of these is the President's message which was sent shortly after he had embarked at Yorktown, October 19.

"2919 for Commanding General, U. S. Troops, Yorktown. The President sends his congratulations to you and all troops participating in the exercises today 1700."

The Effect of Mechanization Upon Cavalry

By Major John B. Smith, 57th Cavalry Brigade, Kansas National Guard

HAS the Cavalry gone "Dodo"? John Doe and Richard Roe, called upon so frequently to express a general opinion, believe that it has. The briefest of conversations on the subject will suffice to establish the fact that there is a wide-spread notion that the World War proved Cavalry to be an anachronism, wholly unable to "carry on" in the intensity of the modern bulleted war; that it has been or is being abandoned by the nations of the world as a major means of prosecuting war or of establishing a system of defense.

If John or Richard were questioned for support of his belief, we would find his opinion to be built upon a chain of thought of general acceptance and of considerable apparent strength. Barbed-wire, Tanks and Gas, Airplanes, Machine Guns and Cannon—these are the weapons of modern war. Modern vehicles, modern weapons and more important still, modern thought are required to cope with them.

A "motor-minded" public tacitly endorses the advocacy of the mechanization of attack. And while such conclusions are not entirely without foundation, the dropping of the Cavalry and the horse represents an extremity not yet justified by developments or experience.

That the matter has received highly intelligent thought and study goes without saying. Let us see what reasons are advanced for the retention of Cavalry in our plan of National Defense and on the public pay roll.

What is the Cavalry's job? How does it fit in? It is assigned a variety of missions in the performance of which its distinguishing characteristics are utilized to the utmost. These characteristics, fire power, shock action and mobility, are employed so as to form a screen behind which major movements are accomplished and forces are disposed. It moves far to the front to gain early information of an approaching enemy and to maintain contact with him. It delays hostile advances until proper dispositions can be made to meet them. It guards the rear of a retreating force, holding pursuit at arm's length until the retiring force may turn and face its adversary. It prevents hostile ground reconnaissance within prescribed areas. It guards vulnerable flanks. It raids the enemy's rear. It pursues a retiring force, keeping contact with it and encircling the main body to harass his flank and delay his retreat. It is a force in reserve that may be moved quickly to critical points as needs require. It is a liaison agency that maintains contact between or within other organizations. Thus it is trained and thus is it prepared to assist the Infantry. In asking if Cavalry is obsolete, a prior question arises which demands a prior answer. Can an army dispense with the performance of those services we have just enumerated as Cavalry missions?

The newest recruit answers in unison with the seasoned commander. No graduation from military school is necessary to enable any one to see that an army must have flank protection, must have time to deploy, must be ready to initiate pursuit, must have distant ground reconnaissance; in short, must have some means at hand for the accomplishment of those varied missions heretofore assigned to and performed by the Cavalry.

There is no point in proving the 19th Century Cavalry to have been proficient in the performance of these duties. Contemporary events and developments must justify its maintenance. The old saying "Handsome is as Handsome does" is applicable here. Did Cavalry so function, so perform in the World War? Was it of any assistance to the Infantry of the latest war? Our estimate of our Cavalry's value will depend somewhat upon the answer to these questions.

The Cavalry, in accordance with its mission and training opened the World War by moving far to the front to gain contact with hostile forces, to delay advances and to gain time for the disposition of main bodies. In accomplishing its traditional security and reconnaissance missions, the Cavalry operated over distances and with a versatility of performance not then possible in any other branch of service or by any other means then available. The British, French and Germans employed Cavalry to good advantage, in some instances with most excellent results.

With one flank of the armies resting upon neutral Switzerland and the famous race to the sea placing the other upon the ocean, opportunity for maneuver and flanking movement was lost to both sides. Both fortified their fronts, digging trenches and interposing barricades of barbed entanglements in the wastes of "No Man's Land." The "war of material" with the "tactics of the battering ram" ensued. With a veritable network of highways and railroads forming perfect arteries of supply, with impregnable flanks and fortified fronts, the tactician of movement and his valued weapon, the Cavalry, became entirely inactive for the duration of that phase of the war.

In the Cavalry's inactivity, a mobile shock element of considerable fire power was lost. This being the trump of the tactician and of prime importance in attack, the introduction of the tank for the purpose of recovering that trump factor followed. As near as mechanical ingenuity could devise, the tank was endowed with mobility, with fire power and with shock action. Along with these characteristics, this substitute for Cavalry possessed a measurable defense against small arms fire and a gay indifference to the perils of the barbed wire. Its first appearances were calculated so as to give it full advantage of the element of surprise. The initial success obtained by this

mechanized combat unit was most gratifying to its sponsors. However, its then mechanical limitations were such that its powers of mobility restricted its operations to local areas. So erratic was its performance rendered by its lack of dependable mobility that it remained of value only when its employment could be accomplished with surprise to the defender, and even then only for shallow penetrations.

This method of stabilized warfare has few present day advocates. The American plan, the American conception, was and is of a war wherein movement is predominant. Even in preparing men for the World War, Pershing insisted upon a minimum of training in trench warfare and a maximum of training in the open warfare of movement.

As it was upon the Western Front that a decision was most assiduously sought and as it was upon this area that our attention as participants was focused, it is not surprising that so many have fallen into the easy fault of supposing that the period, area and method of our participation encompassed the chief phase, if not the only consequential phase of the war. And as stabilized warfare had reached a high state of development that was never entirely abandoned on the Western Front, stabilized warfare is assumed for the same reasons to constitute modern warfare.

Potent and potential as was our contribution to the final result, it did not encompass all. Hindenburg, in recounting the disasters which befell the Central Powers immediately preceding the collapse of Germany, tells of Turkey's plight in September, 1918. He felt the impact of the Allied Cavalry. He gave great weight to the importance of the decisive thrusts and drives of Allenby's Cavalry, saying with a sigh that almost breathes from the pages of his book, "the rapid advance of the Indo-Australian Cavalry Squadrons sealed the fate of the two Turkish armies on the Syrian Front."

Other instances of Cavalry employment in engagements of importance can be read with a consuming interest. Rather than to repeat here all that is recorded on the subject, it is our purpose to suggest that instead of rendering or proving Cavalry obsolete, the World War emphasized anew its value in situations permitting its employment; that where the situation does not favor the employment of horsed Cavalry then a mechanized substitute with the characteristics of the Cavalry must be devised.

We would suggest also that the geographic features of our country differ from those of France. Here it would be difficult in the extreme to concentrate the same number of men in a comparable area with fixed and impregnable flanks and with a correspondingly efficient system of supply to support them as was done on the Western Front.

All this would indicate that the Cavalry is of vital aid to an army. Also, that, as late as the close of the World War, Cavalry was performing its missions with traditional *éclat*. When it is recalled that there was not a single World War commander to contend that the abolition of Cavalry was justified by the lessons of the war, it is apparent that this arm has not

atrophied because of desuetude or disutility. If it be considered of shrinking worth, that consideration must be based upon the conjecture that Cavalry as at present equipped is less able to perform today's work than yesterday's Cavalry was able to perform yesterday's work. And behind that conjecture lies the pervading thought of mechanization. What with motorized cannon, motorized infantry, motorized messengers, with tanks, airplanes, machine guns, radio, and television, all connected to the ubiquitous button that needs but pressing, what with all this, Cavalry must equip itself with a button, else become obsolete.

Let us pause here a moment to make a few observations that should be noted. Our Cavalry with its horses has heard of all this before. All that appears in this article has been said and repeated times without number. But in spite of the doubting glance cast in its direction, the morale of our Cavalry was never higher than it is today. Nor was it ever possessed of a greater confidence in its ability to perform its allotted missions.

This attitude is not to be ascribed to a stupid braggadocio. That branch which has received beardless youths, mothered them, trained them, tested them, and released them to a waiting world as leaders of men is among the last of all places where inertia shall find harbor. It is a branch thoroughly permeated with the spirit and desire of accomplishment. In maneuvers, it still delays the hostile advance; it searches out the enemy and reports his strength and movement; it still supplies vital information to dispel the fog of war, that fog rising from doubt and lack of information; it still guards the flanks; it still rushes forward to secure and hold the bridge necessary to an army's advance. All this is done on the field where are armored cars, machine guns and cannon; under skies infested with hostile planes; under the eyes of insatiable tacticians and unfriendly critics. Results are carefully studied; the critiques are analyses, cold and stark, of shortcomings and accomplishments. Better, faster, more complete methods of securing the same or more far reaching results are constantly sought, both within and outside the Cavalry ranks.

The prosperity or fall of nations has been made to depend upon some slight advantage or disadvantage vigorously pressed to the decisive point. History abounds with examples. As a consequence, nations and armies are ever alert to discover some idea, vehicle, plan or instrument that would place an enemy at a disadvantage or that would improve their own position or armament.

The employment of mechanization in combat has long been recognized as a necessity, long been expected also, to produce that elusive advantage that would be exploited to paralyze an enemy. With improvements in mechanization, its use has spread to every branch of the service. Has the idea of mechanization been stopped abruptly at the threshold of Cavalry and been forbidden to enter?

While aerial vehicles startled the world with their speed and versatility, experiments have gone on with Cavalry on the ground and the planes in the air, each

studying the possibilities and limitations of the other. Each found vulnerable practices in the other; each sought to correct its observed errors, each to avoid the conduct which rendered it particularly vulnerable to the other.

A case in point will illustrate. A regiment of Cavalry marched to a designated point, unobserved, from which it was to move to a destination of its own choosing at its selected rate of march. The air service was to "destroy it." When ready the regiment moved. An airplane flying high, observed and radioed the regiment's position and direction of march to the Air Service Commander at the airdrome. Two later observations were made and from the datum thus obtained the probable route and rate of march of the regiment were estimated. A study of the map disclosed that, if the regiment continued its rate of march and direction, it would be definitely committed in a steep-banked defile at a calculated hour and minute. The distance and flying time from the airdrome to the defile was likewise computed and the hour and minute at which an attack plane should leave the drome, in order to encounter the regiment in the defile, determined. At the proper time the attack plane took off. Flying low, hopping over such hedges and bridges as lay in its path it struck the hemmed-in Cavalry without warning and with complete surprise. There was no doubt but what the Cavalry must change its method of observation and the method of its march if it were to move while the hostile air service was active.

As a result of that and similar experiments, Cavalry march formations were revised, the disposition of machine guns so planned, air scouts so disposed and signals so arranged that Cavalry moves with greatly reduced exposure to aerial fire or observation.

Indeed, it was recently demonstrated that it is possible to move a considerable body of Cavalry in daylight over perfectly flat and open country undetected by the air service, even though a "hostile" plane was informed of the area and time at which the movement would occur and directed to watch for it.

The law of compensation operates to delay perfection in the plane. For the acquisition of a bewildering speed, it loses the advantages of a prolonged and accurate fire. While it utilizes the highly destructive bomb or machine gun as an offensive weapon, such weapons are satisfactorily employed against personnel only when the target remains in mass formation. The vulnerability of the ground target diminishes as its ability to disperse, assume irregular formations or reach concealment increases. Here it should be noted that the development of the plane has affected the Cavalry less than other ground troops, because of the Cavalry's superior ability to disperse, assume irregular formations or reach concealment.

The aerial gun loses in accuracy as the altitude of the carrier increases. It loses in time to fire as its altitude decreases. As ground troops are equipped with guns similar to the guns in the planes, it follows that the plane must come within range of the ground guns in order to use its own. To remain in operation

it must remain out of range of ground guns, which is most likely to keep it too high, or beyond the effective range of its own.

Out of the maze of the considerations pro and con, emerges the conviction that ground troops and particularly Cavalry need not wilt merely at the sight of a hostile plane.

Add to all of this the fact that ground troops will have the aid of friendly planes, equipped and manned as efficiently as the other fellow's, and we find reason for the maintenance of a ground force and for the inclusion therein of Cavalry.

It is now generally accepted that airplanes will not supplant ground troops. Each in its element is highly effective. But each must remain in its element to remain effective. The plane is not a competitor for the Cavalry's place nor for the privilege of performing any other ground mission.

It is from mechanization of ground combat groups that the challenge to Cavalry comes. It is against the motorized armored vehicle that the Cavalry must compete. If the armored, motor driven vehicle can travel faster with as great a degree of dependability and with a gay indifference to rifle fire thrown in, then the horse and his rider have seen their noon, and their sun is already setting to bring their day to a close.

Will Rogers recently gave us a glimpse of a motorized horseless Cavalry. He and his companions in adventure were apprehended while wandering in the territory of a hostile queen. They were tried, found guilty and sentenced to death all in short order. They were in a predicament not to be envied when the rescuing force, all in motor vehicles, arrived to avert what seemed to be certain disaster. It was well calculated to inspire a confidence in the ability of the motorized force to arrive at the designated point at the designated hour, prepared for further action. It may be prophetic, who knows?

Europeans have been most assiduous in experimenting with the mechanized group. They have been prodded into a fervency of experimentation by ardent advocates of mechanization. The time they have devoted to the work must be measured in years and the money in the millions of dollars. This mountain of labor has brought forth some rather positive conclusions. It has been found that the ground vehicle propelled by motor is a very promising chap, but possessed of disheartening shortcomings when faced with problems incident to combat.

Here too the law of compensation operates to retard perfection. If armored enough to ensure the necessary protection, it loses speed, which is as vital as armor. When they stop to fire their guns, they become prominent and profitable targets, if they fire while moving the fire is inaccurate, sometimes wholly ineffective, except as to effect upon morale. It is obvious also that the accuracy of fire decreases as the speed of the vehicle or roughness of the road increases. If compelled to abandon the road and take to the field, the wheeled motor vehicle becomes but a child of chance; deep water, steep banks, woods, all or any one of these constitute an obstruction to their movement.

Darkness often proves a barrier unless the route has been carefully gone over and marked prior to the movement.

While the faults are far from fatal to the aspirations of the motor vehicle, they are limitations that must be considered when giving thought to the proposal that they entirely supplant the horse.

Startling as the statement may appear to a generation which takes the motor vehicle as a matter of course, it can nevertheless be made with confidence and assurance born of observation and experiment, that there is no machine on earth today possessed of the same valuable capabilities as the horse. Woods, streams, banks, hills are no bar to the horse's travel. The Cavalry swim their horses through streams that would cause even the heaviest and largest tanks to flounder. While night or adverse weather may affect his speed, they do not prohibit his movement. He is possessed of a dependable mobility. A provisional squadron recently moved a hundred miles in twenty-three hours elapsed time including time for all halts. Roads, while convenient, are not essential to his advance.

These statements are not to be earmarked as partisan claims and dismissed; they come from the laboratory where years and millions have been spent in the hope of discovering a vehicle or a plan for mechanizing combat groups with a dependable mobility.

The maneuvers of our Cavalry to which were attached experimental armored cars have demonstrated the value of the armored car as an adjunct of Cavalry. Under conditions permitting their employment and when manned by resourceful personnel they are indispensable. The armored car cannot be dismissed with contempt, nor must its limitations be permitted to weigh so heavily that its possibilities are ignored.

The War Department News release which served as the basis for the recently appearing articles noting the passing of the Cavalry was a brief but meaty résumé of War Department policies affecting the equipment and reorganization of Cavalry. So far from abandoning the Cavalry does this policy go that it gives to the Cavalry a concurrent responsibility and opportunity to develop a system of tactics for the employment of the motorized combat group. The new mobile unit becomes Cavalry. It is given the sponsorship of the Cavalry Spirit, which is frankly recognized as a vital factor in combat.

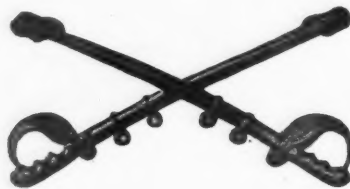
The Cavalry Post and Camp of tomorrow will have

garages as well as stables; gasoline storage tanks as well as hay barns. A new, a strange jargon of such terms as "crank shafts," "bore and stroke" and "Detroit," will mingle with the time honored "hands high," "gelding" and "Kentucky." New faces will appear in the Cavalry regiment bringing with them blue prints, strange tools and iron monsters. Iron monsters that can do what the horse cannot, and the horse will continue to do what the iron monster cannot. Thus a complemented force is born. The Cavalry goes modern, Modernized, complemented, it will perform faster, more thoroughly, any ground mission which may be assigned to it. Cavalry Officers will have a more powerful weapon at their disposal than existed in the most fanciful dreams of their illustrious predecessors.

The inspiring sight of horsed Cavalry on the march is preserved for the eye of man to behold. The primary weapon that has served Morgan, Stuart and Sheridan—that has served a whole galaxy of leaders, from Frederiek to Allenby—survives. That weapon which Forrest, Forrest who "couldn't fight by note," employed so successfully "to git there fustest with the mostest men" is preserved for your use—but added to and strengthened so that it be not compelled to yield its high place in the estimation of leaders in the art of war.

The missions of Cavalry are unchanged as are its characteristics. Cavalry becomes intensified, and its means of accomplishing its missions are enhanced tenfold. There will be a variety—one vehicle for the swamp, another for the prairie, yet another for the hills. And in or on the mobile unit will be Cavalrymen, possessed of the Cavalry spirit and versed in the tactics and spirit of maneuver. The Cavalry takes on a cosmopolitan air, a heterogeneous appearance. A regiment may have a squadron of horse, a squadron of armored cars and a squadron of tanks. Or it may be that the brigade will have a regiment of horse and a regiment of motors. It will be interesting to watch the reorganization of the modernized Cavalry grow out of future maneuvers and experimentation with the motorized units.

The horse remains today as an integral part of Cavalry and of the Army. While it is conceivable that his hoof print will someday be found only in the fossilized exhibits of the museum, the tire tread cannot as yet claim mastery over his domain.



War Policies

By Major Dwight D. Eisenhower, Infantry

FOR ten years several of the veterans' organizations have persistently advocated legislation intended to eliminate, from any future war, opportunity for profiteering and to insure an equitable distribution among all citizens of the burdens that must inevitably accompany war. The worthiness of this objective has been universally recognized, but it has been difficult to secure any substantial agreement on measures for its attainment. As Congressman La Guardia once very aptly remarked:

"... the subject of equalizing the burdens of war and minimizing the profits of war is about the easiest of any to make a speech on, but probably the most difficult to work out in detail."

These difficulties arise from a variety of causes. Pertinent statistics of past war experiences are by no means complete, nor are they easy to interpret intelligently. Every proposal made must rest to some degree upon abstract reasoning, and even on pure conjecture. Class fears and prejudices are easily aroused—while a mass inertia engendered by the feeling that "any war is a long way off" has likewise contributed to the defeat of efforts to secure decisive action.

It gradually became apparent that no progress would be realized unless the many factors involved were thoroughly investigated and a comprehensive plan presented to Congress that would embody the considered opinions of those best qualified to speak.

War Policies Commission

Finally, in June, 1930, by a Joint Resolution entitled, "To Promote Peace," Congress created the War Policies Commission. It was directed to consider amending the Constitution "to provide that private property may be taken by Congress for public use during war;" to study methods for equalizing the burdens of and removing the profits from war; and to develop "policies to be pursued in event of war." The Secretary of War is Chairman of the Commission, which is composed of six Cabinet officers, four Senators, and four Congressmen. During open hearings held in March and May, 1931, the Commission listened to some fifty witnesses, many of them nationally prominent citizens.

The press has devoted much space to the Commission's activities, both in news columns and editorially. War Department interest in the proceedings is quite natural, as the subjects under consideration by the Commission constitute some of the most vexing problems confronting the Department in the preparation of war plans.

An interesting feature of the testimony presented at the hearings was the great diversity of individual opinion expressed concerning the tasks confronting the

Commission. In general, each witness gave his own interpretation to the resolution creating the Commission. For example, a considerable number insisted that the entire effort should be devoted to the promotion of peace,—some even going so far as to say that investigations carried out under the remainder of the Congressional directive would adversely affect our friendly relations with other powers.

Methods for Preventing War

Among those who confined their attention almost exclusively to methods for preventing war were a retired admiral of the Navy, two ministers of the Gospel, a leader of the Socialist party, an oculist, editors of magazines of so-called "pacifist" leanings, and officials of various peace associations.

Admiral Samuel McGowan advocated amending the Constitution of the United States,

"... so as to require that, before war can be declared or participated in (except only in the event of attack or invasion) there must be a referendum. . . ."

He was supported in his view by a later witness, Dr. Thomas Shastid, who heads an organization known as the "War-Check-Vote, Incorporated." Both of them argued that the people that have to fight the battles never desire war—that they are rushed into hostilities by "big interests" and governmental officials. In the Admiral's words:

"... the only good war is a war that doesn't take place; and it will never take place in this or any other country, if the people back home, the mothers . . . all through the country, are allowed to have their say."

In response to questions by Commission members, other witnesses vigorously opposed this proposal. Newton D. Baker, Ex-Secretary of War, voiced the substance of this opposition as follows:

"If the question were submitted to popular vote in the United States—shall the United States go to war with X—and we had a great debate about it over the United States, . . . country X would in the meantime be . . . making all the preparations, and we would not be making any until we found out what the vote would be. Our people would be separated into opposite camps about war, and if a small majority decided in favor of the war, it would be a practical advantage to our adversary by our going to war with a divided people whose feelings were split wide open; it would put us in a very weak situation."

Neither Admiral McGowan or Doctor Shastid advocated disarmament as a definite means of preventing

war. The latter, although intensely interested in methods for maintaining the peace, characterized many of the so-called peace movements as futile "gestures." Among these he included the League of Nations, and disarmament.

Dr. Arthur Call, Secretary of the American Peace Society, concluded, as did the others of this group, that the only real solution to the problems given the Commission was through positive prevention of war. Unlike most of the others, however, he believed that conditions of the "living world" were such as to require the maintenance of military force of approximately the size now existing in this country. He said:

"I am quite of the opinion that the 'reasonable defensive posture,' as phrased by President Washington, remains still a necessary posture on the part of our people . . . we could not wage a war in a foreign country by our Navy alone; it has to be waged by the Navy in cooperation with the Army. Since our Army is as small as it is, I am of the opinion that our Military Establishment, as is, does not constitute, therefore, a menace to the peace of the world and that it is not necessary to think that it does."

On the other hand Rev. John Sayre, representing the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Tucker Smith, Secretary of Committee on Militarism in Education; and Miss Dorothy Detzer, Secretary of the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, bitterly attacked our present military program. They said that it was a hindrance rather than a help in maintaining the peace; that it tended to make our population "war-minded;" and that it encouraged the adoption of economic and imperialistic policies likely to lead us into war. While it was generally agreed that there was small chance for other countries to take measurable steps in disarmament at present, it was nevertheless urged that America should by "example" show its complete reliance upon the Kellogg-Briand peace treaty—a document by the way that came in for considerable discussion before the Commission. Mr. Smith had the following to say about military preparation:

" . . . your report must recognize that military preparedness that envisions the ability to strike hard and fast makes peace almost impossible in a crisis, and that the task before humanity is a task of getting a degree of disarmament that will prevent that situation; . . ."

Surprisingly though, Mr. Smith did not concur in the popular assumption that the hope of profiteering by "business" has a great effect in influencing us toward war. In this he differed sharply with the following statement of policy contained in the Democratic National Platforms of 1924 and 1928:

"In the event of war in which the man power of the Nation is drafted, all other resources should likewise be drafted. *This will tend to discourage war by depriving it of its profits.*"

Miss Detzer likewise did not entirely agree with Mr. Smith on this point. She contended that the searching

for trade by the munitions industry in time of peace, and its hope of large profits in war, both tend to bring on conflict.

Most of the witnesses just named advocated adherence to the World Court and to the League of Nations; withdrawal of Marines from Nicaragua; independence of the Philippines; recognition of Soviet Russia; and revision of national policies with respect to Latin American countries. Some also recommended cancellation of war debts. They opposed the development of any "policies that should be pursued in the event of war." They insisted that to admit the possibility of war was to make war more likely, and helped to make our people "war-minded." Such expressions as "peace-minded," "war-minded," "atmosphered in the psychology of war," "peace policies," and "preparation for peace" were used repeatedly, but no attempt was made to define them.

A listener gained the distinct impression that the members of this group, with possibly one or two exceptions, were earnestly and unselfishly laboring for the promotion of an idea in which they implicitly believed. One—Dr. Mercer Johnston—wore in his lapel the ribbon of the Distinguished Service Cross, won while serving with the A.E.F. in 1918.

Equalization of War's Burdens

Other witnesses addressed themselves to the more specific tasks laid down in the resolution creating the Commission. They urged the intensive study in time of peace of the serious economic, industrial, and social disturbances that are certain to occur in war, and the development of a comprehensive program designed to minimize the effects of these disturbances. They believed the Commission's efforts to do this were perfectly proper and could not logically be interpreted by any foreign nation as indicating "double-dealing" by the United States. Congressman Laguardia said:

"As I understand the purpose of the resolution . . . it is entirely separate and distinct from the question of the prevention of war . . . The mere fact that one takes an interest in the purpose of this resolution is no indication he is . . . not doing all he can to avoid war.

"Anyone who contemplates the terrors of another armed conflict, I believe, will see the necessity of providing ahead of time, as far as we can, for equalizing the burdens of war."

Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board in 1918, stated a similar view even more emphatically:

"I take it that we are of the common belief that war ought to be avoided if possible, but that we must plan in such a way that, if war comes, we shall meet the enemy with our maximum effectiveness. . . .

"War on this vast modern scale has hitherto so violently disturbed the pattern of the normal economic structure of belligerent nations that, . . . the aftermath of the struggle prostrates both the conqueror and the conquered. With these

most serious considerations you must deal. . . . The neglect of them is, in my opinion at least, one of the most threatening aspects of our governmental policy. It is for these reasons that I regard the work of this commission very seriously. . . ."

Proposals concerning these matters naturally varied as widely as did those submitted by the "peace" contingent. On one question, however, witnesses were divided of necessity into two camps. This question was: "Should the United States, in the event of war, actually seize, and take title to, all private property during the period of the conflict?"

Congressmen Frear and Laguardia, as well as Dr. Shastid and others, took the affirmative. Congressman Royal C. Johnson and Past Commander P. V. McNutt of the American Legion, approved the idea in principle, but expressed doubt that it would be accepted by the majority of the people.

Directly opposing the idea of actual seizure of all property were Newton Baker; Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Commander Ralph O'Neil of the American Legion; Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph; Dr. Leonard P. Ayres, Statistician and Economist; A. H. Griswold, Executive Vice President of the International Telephone and Telegraph; C. B. Robbins, Ex-Assistant Secretary of War; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and many others.

Since the American Legion has long advocated "Universal Draft" in time of war, Commander O'Neil's testimony was particularly interesting from the standpoint of establishing just what was meant by the phrase. Remarking that this term had been used largely as a "symbol," it developed that he did not believe in the actual confiscation of private property, but rather in a strict governmental control over it. The true purpose of the program he advanced was clearly stated in answers he gave to questions by Commissioners:

MR. COLLINS. And in event of war, you think they (Producers of munitions) ought to be paid up to 7 per cent per annum?

MR. O'NEIL. That is a fair return; yes. If they do not get any more than that, it will help considerably. That is a maximum, you understand.

SENATOR VANDENBERG. You are talking about taking the exploitation profits out of war?

MR. O'NEIL. That is what I am trying to do.

MR. McSWAIN. In other words, eliminating what is ordinarily called profiteering; that is, unreasonable and excessive profits?

MR. O'NEIL. Yes.

Some witnesses maintained that the recognized right of government to tax wealth to any extent it saw fit, and to commandeer property for public use, was in fact a recognition of the principle of "conscription of wealth." This view was rejected by those who want

to extend materially the right of government to seize private property. Mr. Laguardia was in favor of a constitutional amendment to

"give the government the broad, all-sweeping powers that it needs to take over property, nationalize industry, stop speculation, and *suspend all normal gains and profits*; nothing short of that will equalize the burdens of war."

Mr. Frear was in substantial agreement with this suggestion. It is curious to note, in view of this statement of Mr. Laguardia's that he later disclaimed any intention of "equalizing the burdens of war." He put it thus:

"If any plan is to go through *to take the profits out of war*, it must do just that thing. . . . everybody in the United States, whether in the infantry, in a bank, or in a factory, will enter the service of the country, taking all the chances of war and *chancing the inequalities that war brings*. In other words, to do this we have to nationalize all of the industries and militarize everybody from Texas Guinan to J. Pierpont Morgan. . . .

"It is difficult, and it is going to involve a lot of details and perhaps chaos. . . .

"Now, it is quite possible that one man's factory will be used and abused and he may come out of the war almost ruined, while another man's factory may not have been used at all—*yet no one will have made any profits*. . . .

"You can not stop and worry . . . *Whether one is going to suffer more than the other* . . ."

The opponents of actual conscription of property based their arguments largely upon their convictions of its impracticability in operation. Mr. Baruch summarized his reasons as follows:

"Nobody with any familiarity with industry could seriously urge a wholesale assumption by any Federal Bureau of the responsibility for management of any or all of the vast congeries of manufacturing establishments upon which we must rely for extraordinary effort in event of war. Even if such bureau management could prove adequate to the task (which it could never do) the mere process of change would destroy efficiency at the outset."

He said that when similar suggestions with respect to specific industries were made during the World War the proposal split upon the rock of the following argument:

"Who will run it? Do you know another manufacturer fit to take over its administration? Would you replace a proved expert manager by a problematical mediocrity? After you had taken it over and installed your Government employee as manager, what greater control would you have then than now? Now, you can choke it to death, deprive it of transportation, fuel, and power, divert its business, strengthen its rivals. Could any

disciplinary means be more effective? If you take it over, you can only give orders to an employee backed by threat of dismissal, and with far less effect than you can give them now."

No witness that advocated an actual seizure of all private property without giving owners the "just compensation" required by the 5th Amendment to the Constitution came forward with a detailed plan for administering the system. Statements were made that the population should be rationed—that the government should put our 125,000,000 people on its pay roll—that money would cease to circulate, or be used only by the government in foreign trade—that property would be returned to the original owner at the end of the war on an "as is" basis—but no one explained through what agency all this should, or could, be done.

Finance and Price Freezing

With respect to the use of money in war, Mr. Eugene Meyer, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, expressed an interesting view.

"... The obvious lesson is that the course of war depends upon resources in man power, supplies, and morale, and that finance is only incidental to these, for, after all, money is only a medium of exchange, and to the extent that men, material, and morale are available some medium of exchange will be available or will be developed so as to permit their continued functioning to the maximum limit."

Mr. Meyer thus indicates that under certain conditions something might be substituted for money as a "medium of exchange." With a system of universal conscription this medium could scarcely be anything else than governmental orders.

Mr. Baruch advocated a so-called "price freezing" system. Because this proposal came in for much discussion during later meetings of the Commission, newspaper accounts presented it generally as constituting the whole of Mr. Baruch's plan. Actually, it was only one of the features of his complete proposal. He favored the development in peace of broad plans for setting up promptly in emergency an administrative machinery corresponding generally to that existing in the fall of 1918—and the preparation of specific plans for procuring the supplies that would be needed initially. He praised the work now being done along this line in the War and Navy Departments and emphasized the necessity for its continuance. His "price freezing" plan was advanced as an added means of securing justice and efficiency, and was proposed particularly to assist in *preventing inflation*. Simply stated, the proposal is to place on the statute books a law that would empower the President in emergency to declare that the maximum prices existing in each locality for all services and things, at the time of the promulgation of the order, should not be exceeded during the war. A "Price Fixing Board" would be created to adjust prices where found necessary. The serious effects of rapid inflation in war, which the

"price fixing" scheme is intended to eliminate, are described by Mr. Baruch as follows:

"Inflation enormously increases the cost of war and multiplies burdens on the backs of generations yet to come. The war debt of the nation is necessarily incurred in terms of debased dollar values. In the inevitable post-war deflation the debt, of course, remains at the inflated figure. Thus the bonds that our Government sold in the World War for 50-cent dollars must be paid through the years by taxes levied in 100-cent dollars."

Much discussion centered about the constitutionality of this part of the plan. At first it was thought Mr. Baruch intended that the government should *compel* the sale of private property to individuals or to the government at prices fixed by fiat, thus constituting a "taking" of property without according what the owner might consider "just compensation." Later it was explained that no compulsion was intended—it was expected only to *prohibit* a buying or selling at a higher price than that specified. Doubt was expressed by some witnesses as to the possibility of administering such a law. Objections of other kinds were raised—objections that Mr. Baruch in a second hearing attempted to meet by presenting an additional brief in support of his idea.

Aside from Mr. Baker and Mr. Baruch, many other witnesses had had unusual experience in the World War, from which they were able to offer valuable suggestions. Among these were Daniel Willard; Walter S. Gifford; William Green; and Howard Coffin, head of the Aircraft Production Board during the World War, and a devoted advocate of industrial preparedness long before we entered that conflict. Others were J. Leonard Replogle, Director of Steel Supplies, War Industries Board; George N. Peek, Commissioner of Finished Products, War Industries Board; Herbert Bayard Swope, prominent newspaper man and editor, and Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War during the period 1917-1920.

Mr. Willard and Mr. R. H. Aishton, President of the American Railway Association, outlined the program the railways have developed in cooperation with the War Department to insure the effective use of transportation systems in emergency. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Arthur Ballantine, discussed the operation of tax laws in war. Clyde B. Aitchison, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, described the proper functions of that body under emergency conditions. Honorable William Ramseyer, Member of Congress, presented an interesting paper on "Paying for War as You Go." In the World War about 27 per cent of current expenses were met by current taxation—the remainder of loans. It is Mr. Ramseyer's view that all of the expenses should be paid for out of current revenues. He argued that by taxing incomes heavily enough to do this, people would not have money to spend freely, inflation would be automatically prevented, expenses would be kept at a minimum, and there would be no serious economic aftermath to the war.

War Department Plans

On May 13, 1931, General Douglas MacArthur discussed before the Commission the principal features of War Department plans for the mobilization of men and material in emergency. In describing the premise on which these plans are built he said:

"We have a General Mobilization Plan. This plan does not envisage any particular enemy. It contemplates the mobilization, *by successive periods*, of six field armies and supporting troops, or approximately 4,000,000 men.

"This general plan establishes the basic policies for a . . . systematic mobilization of the manpower of the United States. *Being arranged by successive periods, the mobilization plan is flexible and can be made to fit the manpower needs of any military situation.* . . ."

The press generally jumped at the conclusion that in any emergency the War Department would insist upon raising immediately an army of 4,000,000 men. The language quoted above, of course, conveys no such meaning. Other remarks of the Chief of Staff further emphasize his real intent.

"An emergency involving no more than the Regular Army, raised to its full strength and perhaps strengthened by some National Guard units, would cause scarcely a ripple in American life and industry. . . . there would be no occasion for the application of any governmental control not usually applied in peace. . . ."

After discussing the basic provisions of the selective service system that the War Department believes should be applied if it ever becomes necessary to mobilize large land forces, General MacArthur took up those portions of the plan, prepared under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary of War, that affect the economic problems of war. He described the effects that proposed measures would have in war in equalizing burdens and minimizing profits.

The War Department Plan provides in detail for the orderly procurement of all supplies it will need so as to occasion the minimum of disturbance in the normal economic life of the nation. Beyond this it provides for a civilian organization to exercise, under the President, an efficient control over all resources. It makes provision for setting up promptly, in an emergency, all the administrative machinery that will be necessary. The plan conforms to existing constitutional provisions and to the laws that could be reasonably expected to be passed promptly in an emergency. General MacArthur's address—which, with the War Department "Plan for Industrial Mobilization," is published in Part II, Hearings before the Commission authorized by Public Resolution 98—contained these general conclusions:

"Modern war demands the prompt utilization of all the national resources. Measures for transforming potential strength into actual strength must work in emergency with the utmost speed and effectiveness. . . .

"The human burdens of war must be equalized

in so far as possible. To this end liability for combat service must be determined under a selective service system developed along the general lines of that used in the World War.

"The economic burdens must be equalized through:

a. Systematic registration of wealth and all accretions thereto during the period of the emergency; and tax legislation framed to place an equitable burden thereon.

b. Orderly and economic procurement by the government itself.

c. Strong and intelligent leadership . . . exercised through an organization adapted to the purpose.

d. Application of governmental controls . . . to prevent any profiteering at the national expense.

e. Prompt resumption of normal peace conditions upon the termination of the war. During the progress of any war the President should appoint a committee to study and prepare plans for demobilization. These plans must facilitate the reemployment of men returning to civil life from the Army and Navy, and the freeing of industry of the accumulations of stocks produced to meet war requirements.

"All of the above demand an intensive and intelligent planning program carried out continuously in time of peace. Because of their peculiar responsibilities, the War and Navy Departments must be definitely required to carry on this work as the agents of the whole government.

"Congress should satisfy itself at frequent intervals as to the progress of plans under development by requiring their presentation to appropriate committees of Congress."

In commenting on the War Department plan, many witnesses, including a representative of the Navy Department, gave their endorsement to its general provisions. Mr. Coffin, a thoughtful student who has had a wealth of experience, studied the whole plan carefully and expressed the opinion that it is splendidly conceived, and practicable in every respect. He believes that, in case of need, it would work with the maximum speed and effectiveness, with the least possible injustice to individual citizens.

After acknowledging the debt of the Department to the many public spirited civilians who have been of so much assistance in bringing plans to their present state of development, General MacArthur said:

"It must be apparent to the Commission that the principles on which War Department plans are based do not differ essentially from those expressed by the majority of the witnesses who have previously appeared before you. The goal we seek is that sought by the men responsible for the drafting of Public Resolution No. 98. Our plans simply set forth the methods whereby it is believed these principles and theories could be applied in the event of another great emergency."

The McClellan Saddle and Its Proposed Modifications

By Lieut. Colonel Edgar M. Whiting, Cavalry

THE horse equipment of the cavalry trooper has been improved in a number of ways during the past twenty-five years, but its improvement has not kept pace with the improvement of weapons and other articles of equipment. Although a better saddle than the McClellan might be devised, the large number on hand precludes any change of saddle other than modification of those on hand.

We have done away with quarterstraps, spider rings and hair cinches and substituted a girth, which, buckling to leather billets, reduces the weight and reduces the time needed in saddling. The long cylindrical cantle roll, so difficult to make and attach to the saddle and so difficult to climb over, has been changed to a broken roll, which is lashed down by coat straps and lies close to the horse. The old nosebag, so wasteful of grain, has been replaced by a very practical and efficient grain bag. The picket pin and lariat have served their purpose and departed. The bridoon came to relieve tortured jaws of the curb, and now the curb is disappearing from most troops, and the horses are bettered mannered in consequence. The bit and bridoon is the ideal thing in the hands of a good rider, but we do not get many good riders in war. Horsemanship was not taken account of on the qualification cards of the last war. Taking account of it might have saved us some money. Leather flaps have been attached to the tree, and woven felt attached to the panels. The first gives more comfort to the rider, the second reduces slipping of saddle blankets.

But the McClellan saddle in its present form, and packed according to existing regulations, leaves much

to be desired in comfort. I am going to enumerate the faults as I see them.

1. A great many men have tried a great many ways of carrying a rifle under one leg and a saber under the other, but not one has found a way that is comfortable. The most fervent advocates of carrying these weapons on the pommel are those who do not have to carry them.

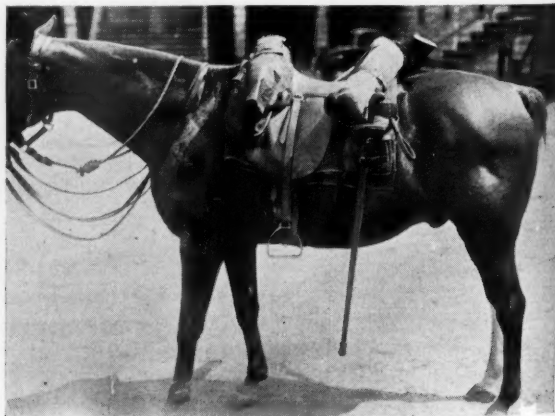
2. The present regulation pack is nearly ten pounds heavier on the near side than on the off side. This is especially disadvantageous, as the trooper is very apt to pull the saddle toward the near side in mounting, and the excess increases the harm done by the disarrangement in mounting.

3. When the raincoat is folded the long way, inside out, the collar hangs down to be spattered with mud, and the coat being folded inside out, all the dust of the road accumulates on the inside of the coat, and when worn by the friction of coat straps and saddle, the coat leaks in places where leaks are least wanted. And, for some unknown reason, when grain is carried, it is carried on top of the raincoat. When a rain begins, the column must halt that men may unpack, repack and put on their coats. Many officers and men have asked me the reason of this arrangement, but I could not give it, because no one could ever give it to me.

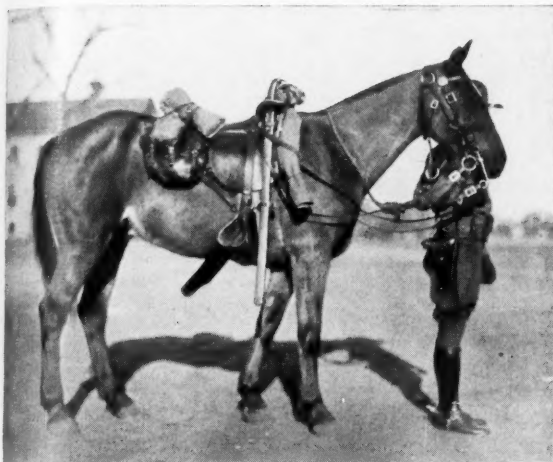
5. The stirrup leathers are too heavy and clumsy, and their great size does not confer appropriate strength. The buckles appear to have been designed for duty as trace buckles. After shins and saddle blankets had been sufficiently rubbed over a period of about forty years, a means was found of holding these buckles down to the stirrup post, but this arrangement



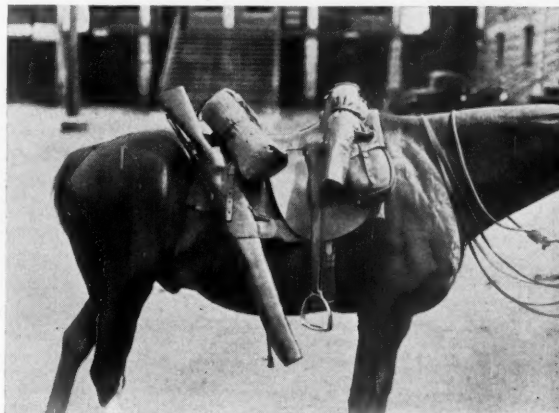
Regulation Pack—Near Side



Modified McClellan Saddle—Near Side



Regulation Pack—Off Side



Modified McClellan Saddle—Off Side

causes the loose end of the stirrup leather to dangle down from the hood like a cow's tail, marring the appearance of the most perfectly groomed horse and polished equipment.

6. The McClellan hooded stirrup is heavy, bulky and clumsy. The weight of the hood causes the tread of the stirrup to fall forward, so that the trooper cannot depress the heel as prescribed without lifting the whole weight of the hood. The width of the stirrup at the top causes acute discomfort to the ankle when the foot is thrust home. After more than twenty-seven years' service, mostly with troops, in cold climates and in hot climates, in fair weather and foul weather, the only possible virtue that I can attribute to it is its protection to feet stuck out too far in close order drill. As a matter of fact, such feet occupy the same relative position as heads thrust out of car windows; they need bumping.

7. The two lower slots mortised in the cantle were intended for use with the now obsolete cylindrical roll. In order to lash down the present broken roll, it is prescribed that the coat strap have one of its turns brought down as near the end of the roll as possible. This sounds easy but is not as easy as might be supposed, and it is therefore not generally done, resulting in the roll flapping about and eventually coming open. The lack of uniformity of rolls due to this feature is not pleasing to the eye, to say the least. Since the pommel roll is smaller than the cantle roll, the cantle straps and pommel straps are of different lengths; a complication of manufacture.

8. The leather flaps are unnecessarily wide at the top. It is difficult to attach saddle flaps by sewing to such a long wavy line as the McClellan tree. The extra width in rear serves no purpose and is really a cause of weakness, as it causes a wrinkle in the flap.

9. The stitches attaching the leather billets to the linen strips which are in turn attached to the tree are worn rather rapidly by the friction of the flaps over them, and must be countersunk to last. This item is too often overlooked by saddlers.

10. The weight of the saddle blanket is out of proportion to its efficiency. Its size is so great that it

must be folded in six thicknesses. In this folding, we have what might seem a simple operation, but a look at any mounted organization will reveal a great many badly folded saddle blankets. Unless one estimates the thirds correctly in one phase of the folding, he will have one of two results. Either the inner fold will be too short and form a ridge on the withers, or the inner fold will be too long and double back, also forming a ridge over the withers. What will happen to the withers is a foregone conclusion. It takes a keen and experienced eye to spot these irregularities of folding at the inspection that should precede the march. Too few officers look for these things, and then they wonder why there are so many sore withers. I believe that this folding is responsible for nearly as many sore withers as failure to push the blanket off the withers before girthing.

11. The bed blanket looks to the inexperienced like a saddle blanket, but though its quality is equally poor it is not exactly like the saddle blanket, being smaller and often thinner. It is too small to be folded in the same way as a saddle blanket and too large and too thin to be folded in any other way for use under the saddle, and under the saddle it must go, over the saddle blanket, as soon as troops go in a campaign. It is surprising how many bed blankets get mistaken for saddle blankets among partly trained troops, and their suffering horses pay for the error.

12. The rifle scabbard is too small for the rifle and is not properly shaped. This was true also of the old carbine scabbard. Much damage is done to both front and rear sights by jamming the rifle in a scabbard too small in the first place.

13. The surcingle is not needed in the field. One of a pair of double reins will perform its only function, which is to hold a cold compress on a bunch that would otherwise develop into a sore. The surcingle belongs in garrison, where if used with the saddle blanket judiciously and frequently instead of the saddle in the first months of would-be cavalrymen's service, the young men would learn the correct military seat. Recruits would thus sit up straight in their saddles and avoid many of the faults caused by putting men on saddles before they learn to ride. I am aware that this is a digression but I do not intend by any means

to belittle the surcingle in its proper sphere. It is the best assistant instructor of equitation that any man can have, modern doctrines notwithstanding.

The Cavalry Board has developed a modified McClellan saddle that when packed for the field will eliminate some of the undesirable features of the present saddle and pack. The purpose of these modifications is to reduce the weight, improve the balance, simplify and speed up packing and make horse and rider more comfortable. There is nothing new to cavalrymen in these modifications except their application to the McClellan saddle.

All wool bed and saddle blankets, identical in size, weight and quality, 75" by 60", weigh 2 lbs. 4 oz. less than the present bed and saddle blankets. They cost less than the present combination of saddle and bed blanket. The saddle blanket is folded in four thicknesses in precisely the same manner as the present bed blanket when placed on the shelter half preparatory to rolling up. This method of folding is simple and

gle saves 6 oz., and a metal scabbard instead of a fibre scabbard for the saber saves 8 oz. The total saving in weight is 5 lbs., 15 oz. Not a startling amount, but every bit of saving helps.

In order to speed up packing and unpacking, saddlebag straps have been substituted for the cantle and pommel straps. These cantle and pommel straps are of different lengths, complicating manufacture, and it takes time to wind each twice around the cantle and pommel rolls, and going around twice adds nothing to strength or security. The saddlebag straps are shorter, wider and stronger than the present coat straps, and they go only once around the rolls. Two slots are mortised about an inch and a half below the lower cantle slots—these slots that were intended for the cylindrical roll—so that when the straps are buckled around the roll, the roll is tied down snugly in the place where it belongs. Five of these straps are used on the pommel. One through the center slot on top secures the center of the pommel wallets, the feed bag and the raincoat, keeping them clear of the withers; two, one on each

The equipment is distributed in the experimental pack as follows:

Near Pommel			Off Pommel		
	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.
Feed bag, heavier end	1	10	Feed bag, lighter end	0	4
One-half feed of grain	2	0	One-half feed of grain	2	0
One-half alligator raincoat	1	6	One-half alligator raincoat	1	6
Stirrup irons and leathers	1	9½	Stirrup irons and leathers	1	9½
Saddle soap and sponge	1	0	Grooming kit	1	1
Toilet articles	1	4	Mess kit and lunch	1	10
Canteen, filled	3	7	Rifle and scabbard, part	3	0
Coat straps	0	3	Coat straps	0	3
Pommel wallet	1	14	Pommel wallet	1	14
Total	14	5½	Total	12	15½

Excess on near pommel, 1 lb. 6 oz.

Total weight on pommel, 27 lbs. 5 oz.

Excess of pommel over cantle, 1 lb. 9 oz.

Near Cantle			Off Cantle		
	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.
Saber and carrier	4	14	Rifle and scabbard, part	9	0
Horse shoes and nails	2	3	Shelter half and rope, part	1	4
Shelter half and rope, part	1	14	Tent pins	0	12
Tent pole	0	15	Bed blanket, part	1	14
Bed blanket, part	1	14	Coat straps	0	3
Coat straps	0	3	Under clothing, summer	0	6
Under clothing, summer	0	6			
Total	12	5	Total	13	7

Total excess on near side, 4 oz.

Total weight on cantle, 25 lbs. 12 oz.

Excess on off cantle, 1 lb. 2 oz.

avoids the possibility of a ridge over the withers. It is realized that we have enough of our present bed and saddle blankets to last our little army for a great many years to come, but it is not a bad plan to have better replacements in view. While on the subject of saddle blankets, there is no blanket made that can compare with the mohair pad as a protector of the back of the horse. Light olive drab in color, it is attractive in appearance, it lasts for years, and its only disadvantage is that it cannot be used as cover for horse or man in cold weather. But if the trooper has a warm overcoat and puts his bed blanket over his horse, which none of them ever does, he can sleep on his mohair pad with some degree of comfort.

The weight is further reduced by the use of metal stirrups and the same kind of leathers used on officers' saddles; these save 2 lbs. 13oz. Omitting the surcin-

side, pass through staples fixed to the front of the tree and slots in the top piece of leather joining the wallets, securing them to the tree; and two more, one on each side, pass through leather staples on the under sides of the wallets and the front part of the flaps, around the wallets, making them still more secure. The upper pair of these straps pass around and secure the feed bag and raincoat. The raincoat is folded in rectangular form, and then rolled up on the principle of folding a pyramidal tent—only the outside of the bottom of the skirt is exposed to wear.

Instead of the linen strips on the present saddle, to which the billets are sewn, staples are attached to the tree, and the billets attached to the staples, secured by thong lacing. This permits replacement by the trooper of a broken billet and eliminates linen from materials used.

The saddle bags were converted into pommel wallets—a very simple matter after we found out how to do it—lighter than the saddle bags and holding all the articles carried in the saddle bags except the underclothing. They will hold the underclothing also, but it was thought best not to require too nice a fit, so the underclothing is placed in the cantle roll. Most saddling in campaign is done in darkness, and one purpose of this modified pack is to make it simple and easy to put on quickly. I have always believed that when transportation is available all of the pack except arms, ammunition, the feed bag with grain and the raincoat should be taken off the horses. I think that an officer does not fully appreciate the difference made by weight until he has raced a little. You will never see an officer or trooper, for that matter, who has raced putting any more weight on his horse than he can help nor will you see him sitting on his horse when there is no reason for it.

The issue rifle scabbard was remodeled by wetting and stretching over a wooden form, so that it is shaped for the rifle, and it permits the rifle to be drawn and returned with ease and without damage to the sights. In order to hold the rifle steady at all gaits and shift some of its weight from the cantle, a stiff leather brace, reinforced by a piece of spring steel (actually a piece of an old phonograph spring) within is attached to the scabbard and secured to the girth by means of the rear billet, made long for the purpose and buckled to the girth. Carried in this way, the rifle is entirely out of the way of the trooper's leg, and the stiffness of the brace holds it steady, even over obstacles. The brace was copied from an old British rifle scabbard. The rifle is placed in the scabbard before mounting and presents no difficulty in mounting or in withdrawing after mounting. The careless trooper will crack his shin only once on the butt plate.

The saber carrier is a modification of the British carrier and carries spare horse shoes and nails where they are readily accessible on the march. This carrier may be used on any saddle and the modification permits carrying any type of saber or scabbard. As we now have three different types of scabbard, the carrier had to accommodate any of them. The carrier is suspended by a stout strap from a staple on the cantle bar and secured by a light strap that snaps into a ring near the center of the girth. In the photograph, the shoes were unfortunately not placed in the carrier, which lowered the position of the saber until it is too near the end of the cantle roll. However, there is no difficulty in drawing it, even in this position. It must

be remembered that to ride steadily and not interfere with one's own horse or others, the saber must be in a vertical plane, and the thickness of the two shoes acts in the same way as the small block of wood placed on a German saber carrier that one of my regiment picked up on a battlefield.

Four of these saddles were ridden by student officers on the recent 100-mile forced march. All four preferred them to the regulation pack. Upon their recommendation, the rifle was raised higher on the saddle and the steel spring added to the leather brace. Two of the saddles will shortly be turned over to the Second Cavalry and two to the Thirteenth Cavalry for a test covering several months, after which they will be submitted to the Cavalry Board.

The intelligent testing and criticism by Capt. Harrison and the skilled work of Sergt. Phillips of the Cavalry School Detachment made the development of this modified saddle and pack a fact instead of a theory. The only way of finding out about equipment is by trying it.

Use of the Modified McClellan Saddle Pack by other than members of the Rifle Platoon.

By Gyles Merrill, Captain, Cavalry.

If the modified saddle pack is adopted, all troop commanders will at once be confronted with the problem of preserving its balance when used by those soldiers whose equipment is not identical with that of the private in a rifle platoon. There are many of these men, for example: members of the machine rifle platoons who carry no sabers, first sergeants and buglers, who carry no rifles and certain members of the machine rifle platoons and machine gun and headquarters troops, who carry neither rifles nor sabers.

The new saddle pack lends itself readily to the solution of this problem if one but takes the trouble to prescribe standard methods of packing the equipment of the soldier who falls in one of the groups mentioned above.

The following tables have been prepared on the assumption that the weight on the pommel should always exceed the weight on the cantle and that the weight on one side should balance within two or three pounds of the weight on the other side. It is believed that the preservation of this balance is more important than the lack of uniformity arising when some men of the troop carry the saber on the near side and others on the off side. The tables offered are by no means the only solution and possibly not the best, but they serve to illustrate the flexibility of the modified saddle pack.

If the saber and scabbard are not carried, the equipment is distributed in the experimental pack as follows:

Near Pommel			Off Pommel		
	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.
Feed bag, heavier end	1	10	Feed bag, lighter end	0	4
One-half feed of grain	2	0	One-half feed of grain	2	0
One-half alligator rain coat	1	6	One-half alligator rain coat	1	6
Stirrup iron and leather	1	9½	Stirrup iron and leather	1	9½
Underclothing	0	12	Grooming kit	1	1
Toilet articles	1	4	Saddle soap and sponge	1	0
Mess kit and lunch	1	10	Rifle and scabbard, part	3	0
Coat straps	0	3	Coat straps	0	3
Pommel wallets	1	14	Pommel wallets	1	14
Total	12	4½	Total	12	5½

Total weight on pommel, 24 lbs. 10 oz.

Excess on pommel, 3 oz.

Excess on off pommel, 1 oz.

Near Cantele			Off Cantele		
	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.
Horse shoes, nails and carrier	3	1	Rifle and scabard, part	9	0
Canteen, filled	3	7	Shelter half and rope, part	1	4
Shelter half and rope, part	1	14	Tent pins	0	12
Tent pole	0	15	Bed blanket, part	1	14
Bed blanket, part	1	14	Coat straps	0	3
Coat straps	0	3			
Total	11	6	Total	13	1

Excess off cantele, 1 lb. 11 oz.

Total excess off side, 1 lb. 12 oz.

If neither rifle nor saber is carried, the equipment is distributed in the experimental pack as follows:

Near Pommel			Off Pommel		
	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.
Feed bag, lighter end	0	4	Feed bag, heavier end	1	10
One-half feed of grain	2	0	One-half feed of grain	2	0
One-half alligator rain coat	1	6	One-half alligator rain coat	1	6
Stirrup iron and leather	1	9½	Stirrup iron and leather	1	9½
Saddle soap and sponge	1	0	Grooming kit	1	1
Toilet articles	1	4	Mess kit and lunch	1	10
Canteen, filled	3	7	Coat straps	0	3
Coat straps	0	3	Pommel wallet	1	14
Pommel wallet	1	14			
Total	12	15½	Total	11	5½

Excess on near pommel, 1 lb. 10 oz.

Total weight on pommel, 24 lbs. 5 oz.

Total excess on pommel, 11 lbs. 9 oz.

Near Cantele			Off Cantele		
	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.
Shelter half and rope, part	1	14	Horse shoes, nails and carrier	3	1
Tent pole	0	15	Shelter half and rope, part	1	4
Bed blanket, part	1	14	Tent pins	0	12
Coat straps	0	3	Bed blanket, part	1	14
Underclothing, summer	0	6	Coat straps	0	3
			Underclothing, summer	0	6
Total	5	4	Total	7	8

Total weight on cantele, 12 lbs. 12 oz.

Total excess on offside, 10 oz.

Excess on off cantele, 2 lbs. 4 oz.

If the rifle and scabbard are not carried, the equipment is distributed in the experimental pack as follows:

Near Pommel			Off Pommel		
	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.
Feed bag, heavier end	1	10	Feed bag, lighter end	0	4
One-half feed of grain	2	0	One-half feed of grain	2	0
One-half alligator rain coat	1	6	One-half alligator rain coat	1	6
Stirrup iron and leathers	1	9½	Stirrup iron and leathers	1	9½
Saddle soap and sponge	1	0	Grooming kit	1	1
Toilet articles	1	4	Mess kit and lunch	1	10
Underclothing	0	12	Pommel wallet	1	14
Pommel wallet	1	14	Coat straps	0	3
Coat straps	0	3			
Total	11	10½	Total	9	15½

Excess on near pommel, 1 lb. 11 oz.

Total weight on pommel, 21 lbs. 10 oz.

Total excess on pommel, 2 lbs. 3 oz.

Near Cantele			Off Cantele		
	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.
Canteen filled	3	7	Saber and carrier	4	14
Shelter half and rope, part	1	14	Horse shoes and nails	2	3
Tent pole	0	15	Shelter half and rope, part	1	4
Bed blanket, part	1	14	Tent pins	0	12
Coat straps	0	3	Bed blanket, part	1	14
			Coat straps	0	3
Total	8	5	Total	11	2

Excess off cantele, 2 lbs. 13 oz.

Total weight on cantele, 19 lbs. 7 oz.

Antiaircraft Tactics for Moving Columns

By Second Lieutenant Frank T. Ostenberg, C.A.C.*

THIS article deals entirely with the tactics of antiaircraft machine guns in connection with the tactics of the command protected. No consideration is given to the use of the larger caliber antiaircraft guns, since the writer believes that these guns will not be assigned to protect columns but that they will have relatively permanent positions protecting defiles, bridges, etc. within bombing radius of the enemy planes.

It is not desired to submit the plan for antiaircraft machine gun protection of a moving column, but rather to present a few of the problems which have developed while operating with the Mechanical Force on its maneuvers; and to show how these problems have been solved by the antiaircraft platoon. These solutions were developed under the most difficult situation a highly motorized or mechanized column capable of traveling a hundred or more miles to attack might encounter. It is believed that these same principles can well be applied to slower columns made up of foot or mounted troops.

The mission of antiaircraft artillery, equipped with .50 caliber antiaircraft machine guns, assigned to protect commands, is; *to maintain continuous protection of the command from low flying air attacks.* This mission continues during three general situations. First: protection of the moving column. Here the mission is to furnish antiaircraft protection without hindering the progress of the column.

Second: Protection of the troops when going into battle or bivouac. The mission in this case is to be in position to protect the column when it is closed up on the road and the attention of the troops is directed to unloading.

Third: Protection of the carriers, kitchens, and supply train while the command is engaged in battle or is in camp or bivouac. The mission in these situations is to deny the enemy the use of the air for low flying air attacks over the area desired to be protected.

In war time the commander who is able to move his troops from one place to another in the shortest time, in the best condition to fight, under good control, has a decided advantage. Troops are transported by motor vehicles to expedite the movement and to keep the men in good fighting condition. Control is a result of plans and training. A commander should use every means available to accomplish these ends. Unless the antiaircraft troops can carry out their missions without loss of speed by the column and with ease of movement, it should not be used to protect the column.

There are two principal advantages in the use of antiaircraft artillery to protect a column. The mere fact that guns and men with the sole purpose and

responsibility of protecting the column from low flying air attacks are present in the column adds to the morale of the troops protected and at the same time renders attacking enemy aviators less confident before and during an attack. This is especially true if a previous attack has ended with planes destroyed or showing the effect of fire.

The mission of antiaircraft is primarily a defensive one. It is accomplished if, by its presence alone, it can keep the enemy from attacking. The antiaircraft detachments must establish a reputation for allowing no air attacks to pass without some evidence of effective fire. Once this reputation is established the moral effect on the enemy should decrease the frequency of air attacks; or in the event of attack, the effectiveness of his fire.

The advantage of having antiaircraft weapons in the column is important to our own troops. The officers and men of the column can devote all their attention to their primary mission of reaching a certain point or going into battle or camp without the added responsibility for and worry over proper antiaircraft defence and discipline.

The following is quoted from Field Service Regulations: "The antiaircraft artillery reinforces the antiaircraft measures of the arms and units and operates especially against hostile aircraft flying beyond the range of their material." This principle is kept in mind in discussing the method of coordinating antiaircraft artillery with the antiaircraft fire of other arms and units. The tactics of the Air Corps assigns considerable importance to "hedge hopping" in attacking columns. Due to the difficulties of meeting the hedge hopping plane with effective fire it should be the responsibility of the antiaircraft personnel to identify the target and initiate the fire. After the antiaircraft artillery has initiated the fire, all weapons available in the column should be used to augment it.

This responsibility requires that it be constantly on the alert for air attacks and places the power of decision in the initiation of fire upon one responsible officer and trained individuals under his command. By providing antiaircraft artillery for the protection of the column, the volume of the fire is increased and each subordinate unit commander is relieved to a great extent of the responsibility of the defense and fire discipline against attacking planes. However, against attacking planes this does not lessen the incentive of these subordinate commanders to have trained antiaircraft men who may be depended upon to defend the organization in case antiaircraft artillery is not assigned for protection. Using its normal weapons the column can assist the antiaircraft detachments greatly against low flying air attacks, which measure in turn permits the antiaircraft artillery to decrease to a mini-

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mum the number of trucks and men furnished the column. This minimum may be considered the number required to initiate fire in case of attack and to fire at harassing planes which stay beyond the effective range of the smaller caliber machine guns. Due to the great expenditure of ammunition and to difficulties of technique encountered, only the best trained and most skillful antiaircraftmen should be allowed to fire on planes which remain at a distance of more than two hundred yards from the column.

Firing on enemy airplanes should be accomplished, not only by the antiaircraft detachments but by all units, without causing the column to slow down, as movement is not only essential to accomplish the mission of arriving at a designated place quickly but is also, to some extent, a defense against airplane fire. If the enemy learns that he can stop the column and cause the troops to seek shelter by merely having a plane or a flight of planes make a feint at the column, and still remain beyond range of the antiaircraft guns, what more could he ask? His planes would accomplish the desired mission of delaying the column and by repeated feints at irregular intervals would render it inactive. Furthermore, when a column stops and troops seek cover or deploy, control is decreased, and the fighting condition of the men is reduced due to physical exertion and mental strain. It is believed that in case of air attacks the column should keep moving and, if possible, increase its speed.

Antiaircraft machine guns mounted in trucks may be used in three ways: first, to protect a column by moving by echelon and by bounds; second, to protect a column by taking a fixed position along a road; and third, to protect it by being distributed within the column in depth.

Protecting the column by moving by echelon and by bounds is the method prescribed in Field Service Regulations, which were written, no doubt, with the larger caliber antiaircraft guns in mind. This method should be used only in case the machine guns have to be removed from the trucks to fire. It has several disadvantages, the first of which is roads. In peace time it is difficult to find roads wide enough to pass the column without being held up by civilian traffic. It is usually impracticable to travel on parallel roads, as there is usually only one good road. What will it be in war

time with very little choice as to roads to be taken and with all roads jammed with traffic? The second disadvantage is lack of freedom of movement. With fast transportation covering great distances situations will change quickly. The antiaircraft unit, if this method is used, will have to precede the column by several minutes at the beginning of the march in order to take its initial position off the roads before the column passes. If this is not done, it will be difficult to pass the entire column to go into the first position or to re-pass it to take a new one. With the antiaircraft weapons in position, covering several miles of the road ahead of the column, the column commander has no choice of roads in case some unforeseen situation develops, unless the change of route is made without antiaircraft protection. The column commander will also be forced to have his column travel as one group instead of being allowed to send the heavy group over one route and the light group over another route if desired. A third disadvantage is the additional amount of material and the larger number of men required to carry out the defense of a column traveling about a mile every two minutes. There are many additional situations where this method will fail, such as defiles in mountainous or wooded country or muddy roads where the column closes up or delays for any reason. Unless these unforeseen situations develop near the antiaircraft position, the column would not be adequately or effectively protected.

Situations appropriate for the antiaircraft artillery to take a fixed position along a road will no doubt be the unusual in war time. When the opportunity arises this method of defense may easily be adopted. If the antiaircraft artillery is able to function as described in this article, firing from stationary positions will be simple.

It is believed that the method of distributing the antiaircraft machine guns within the column in depth will overcome all of the above disadvantages and will give maximum protection at all times and under all conditions. In the depth formation the length of the column on the road, traveling at its normal speed, must be known, as the number of antiaircraft machine gun trucks required to protect it depends on its road length. Consideration must also be given to whether or not the column is divided into groups because of speed



Antiaircraft Detachment of the Mechanized Force in the Travelling Formation.

or load so that the battery commander may divide his platoons so as to have one complete unit in a group.

The antiaircraft commander distributes his command by platoons. In this article a battery of antiaircraft artillery consisting of four platoons is assumed, each consisting of three or four machine gun trucks protecting the column. In war time a battery could be substituted for the platoon in the distribution of antiaircraft artillery if required. The platoon commanders distribute their platoons, if possible, so that each antiaircraft machine gun truck when traveling will be close enough to the antiaircraft truck in front and in rear to be able, on a straight road to bring effective fire on attacking planes flying above the road during



Antiaircraft Machine Gun Mount T2.

Showing—gunner, 2 assistant gunners, and 2 observers—firing position—giving 360 degrees observation while firing—(shows how quickly the mount may be manned and changed to the firing position if seats are provided as shown in picture No. 1.)

the dead time (time required to traverse through 180 degrees) of the guns of the preceding and following trucks. It is desirable that the distance between machine gun trucks be as small as practicable due to curves in the road and to the fact that the elevation of the guns, firing at "hedge hopping" planes, is small if the distance to the target is great. In order to prevent the possibility of any effect of our antiaircraft fire on our own troops, it is believed that antiaircraft machine guns should not be fired parallel to the column at an elevation less than that which will give maximum range. The distance between antiaircraft machine gun trucks should be reduced if the road is winding or passes through defiles.

The control of the antiaircraft machine gun trucks is as follows: The antiaircraft commander rides in a command car in the column near the column commander. The command car should be equipped with a radio to enable the antiaircraft commander to be in constant communication with the column commander and his platoon commanders. The antiaircraft commander should also have motorcycle messengers. The platoon commander rides in a command car preceding his platoon to enable him to assemble his platoon in case of going into battle or bivouac. He communicates with his machine gun trucks by motorcycle messenger or runners.

Due to the vulnerability of motorized or mechanized

troops when concentrated on the road before going into battle or bivouac, the distribution of the antiaircraft artillery in the column should be such as to allow them to take up a regular area defense without losing time or causing confusion. The above described distribution is believed to be the solution of this problem. The change from the column defense to the area defense is as follows: The column commander makes his decision as to the place the troops are to unload and park their vehicles. He gives his orders to the antiaircraft commander who locates each platoon on the map so as to cover the desired area. The antiaircraft commander radios to his platoon commanders the general map locations for their platoons, leaving the exact locations to them. The primary mission in this situation is to have the platoons in a firing position before the column reaches the unloading point. The antiaircraft commander should issue orders so that the leading platoon forms the apex of a triangle on or near the road on which the column is traveling. The second and third platoons by moving about half a mile to each side of the road from the base of the triangle. The fourth platoon, which covered the camp when it was broken in the morning, would be back with the kitchen and supply group and should go into position on or near the road on which the column is traveling when that group is ordered forward. The defense formation therefore takes the shape of a square. This formation should be kept until the column is ready to move when the antiaircraft commander would order the platoon commanders to distribute their trucks in the column as they were before the area defense was assumed.

When the platoon commanders receive their orders, they should, moving independently, place their platoons in the positions ordered as soon as possible. The platoon commander should immediately, after reaching his position for area defense, post the two observers from each truck as outposts with the dual mission of engaging and holding any attacking enemy ground force and of warning the platoon commander by prearranged signals of the approach of low flying enemy aircraft. The second part of the mission for the outposts does not relieve the observers at the gun position of their responsibility of watching for planes. The outposts merely supplement the alertness of the men at the guns. The outposts are not so necessary in bivouac due to the protection given by the outposts of the unit protected, but if contact is about to be made with the enemy, their mission is considered very important. The observers should work in pairs and should be armed with light, one-man machine guns, capable of great fire power. In case of a ground attack these men would no doubt be sacrificed in order to save the materiel, trucks and men of the platoon.

The tactics of antiaircraft artillery must correspond to the tactics of the enemy. In peace time we have to visualize the attack tactics of a probable enemy or develop our defense from the tactics adopted by our own troops. The usual method advocated for attacking marching columns by airplanes is in formations of three planes. Three planes in line can effectively cover

a road, one down the center and one on each side. Plans for defense should be made to meet this formation. The planes may come from any direction and at any altitude. The probable attack will be down the road and the probable altitude, just clearing obstructions. This method of attack allows the planes a better target and a continuous one with a surprise approach, practically unseen or unheard, and a very short time during which the planes are targets for ground troops (about forty seconds).

The following arrangement of guns is believed best to meet all probable attacks. The number of antiaircraft trucks should be kept down to a minimum as road space should not be sacrificed for defensive purposes at the expense of our attacking forces or supply trucks. It is believed that one truck can accomplish the mission of bringing under effective fire three planes simultaneously. In order to accomplish this mission each truck should have three machine guns, each free to move quickly to any position and each capable of firing at targets from any direction. This arrangement differs from present multiple mount having two or more guns rigidly fixed so as to be controlled by one gunner. The multiple mount gives great fire power, but if the one gunner is off the target, the increased fire power is wasted. With trucks of the type described firing at one target, the chances of hitting are three gunners against one, and the probability of all three gunners being off of the target is greatly reduced. There is also a very big advantage in the speed by which each of the three gunners should be able to move their guns regardless of the slant of the body of the truck. This feature is now lacking in the present multiple mount even when the body of the truck is level. There is also the principal advantage of being able to bring three planes simultaneously under fire.

Three gunners and two observers for each truck should be allowed. A truck of this type should be able to replace a platoon of four trucks now required to bring a flight of three planes coming from any direction under fire. Each truck should have seats provided for eight men; driver and assistant driver in the cab; a non-commissioned officer, three gunners, and two observers on the mount. These seats should be arranged so that each man on the mount may observe for enemy planes; distributed, so that each man can reach his position for action without loss of time and so that there will be 360 degrees observation. Each man should face the guns. With this arrangement of guns, used with the above described distribution, it is believed that very few flights of enemy aircraft will attack without having fire brought upon each ship.

When traveling each man is an observer. When a target appears the gunners move to their firing positions, the two observers watch for planes coming from directions not covered by the guns. In order to carry out the antiaircraft mission without hindering the progress of the column, the gunners should be able to fire while the truck is moving at the speed of the column. In case they are not able to bring effective fire on

targets while moving, the driver at the command "target" should pull out to the side of the road and halt. This halt should be accomplished without loss of time—if possible, before the gunners reach their position and get their guns trained on the targets. There will be occasions when the antiaircraft truck will be placed at a disadvantage by pulling out of the column, such as soft shoulders, deep ditches, muddy roads, or blinds for the gunners as trees, hills, etc. In these situations the driver makes the decision, and the truck should continue moving. The gunners will have to fire as best they can. Plans for war time should be made with the most unsatisfactory conditions in mind. If the antiaircraft artillery can fire effectively from moving vehicles, there should be no trouble when firing from stationary mounts. It is believed that the antiaircraft artillery when protecting moving columns, will be called to fire while moving due to the danger of causing road congestion by pulling out of the column and the subsequent attempt to regain position. Without the antiaircraft trucks regaining their positions, the head of the column would soon be without antiaircraft protection.

Identification of aircraft is a big problem in protecting a moving column. The identification of aircraft must be immediate. Seconds lost, with a forty second target, are valuable. It must be certain to prevent firing upon our own aviators.

There are two main methods of identification of aircraft—sight and sound. Both are almost useless against "hedge hopping" planes, due to the fact that



Antiaircraft Machine Gun Mount T4-1

Showing sides of body lowered—working platform including ammunition boxes 11 ft. by 12 ft.—gun in firing position mounted on experimental pedestal mount.

the planes are not seen or heard until they are well within effective range. Also, what will keep our mythical enemy from having planes with the same sound or silhouettes as ours?

There is one plan which will go far towards eliminating doubt on the part of the gunners, thereby reducing the time lost and uneasiness of them. It is co-operation between the antiaircraft artillery and the friendly Air Corps. In this plan the column commander will keep the Air Corps advised as to the location of his column and the Air Corps should notify the column commander if it becomes necessary to send planes near the column stating the number of planes, the direction from which they will approach the column, altitude, and the approximate time. This

method will be especially necessary for "hedge hopping" planes. With this cooperation the antiaircraft artillery should be authorized to open fire immediately on any plane seen if no information had been received concerning friendly planes. With the antiaircraft commander in communication with the column commander and with each platoon commander by radio, and the platoon commander in communication with each machine gun truck by messenger, the information concerning friendly planes should reach the machine gunners with very little loss of time after it has reached the column commander.

From time to time discussions arise as to whether men and guns with the primary mission of antiaircraft defense are necessary to protect the column in addi-

as to be able to open effective fire the moment a flare or some other means of notification of discovery by the enemy observers is used; but the decision as to fire should be made by the troops who are responsible for the defense. This means controlling fire and discipline, centralizes the responsibility of initiating the fire with the antiaircraft commander and permits the organization commanders to devote their attention to the problems of the moment.

With the necessity of bringing untrained civilians into the Army in case of an emergency, duplication of effort should be avoided, that is, Infantry should train to accomplish Infantry missions, Artillery, Artillery missions, etc. Time, material and men should not be wasted in trying to train one organization to accomplish dual missions. It is believed that in a large organization protection against aircraft should be the principal mission of one special unit.

This unit should be composed of intensively trained specialists, familiar with the tactics and technique of antiaircraft defense. Under our present organization the troops best qualified to carry out this mission can be best furnished by the antiaircraft artillery regiments. If the weapons which the main combat force uses in its mission are suitable and can be mounted for antiaircraft protection without increasing the number of vehicles required to accomplish their mission, they should be carried ready for antiaircraft defense and used in close-in defense after the antiaircraft troops of the column of which that organization is a part, have initiated the fire.

Having trained men with guns and transportation for only antiaircraft purposes is believed essential to properly protect a column from low flying air attacks because at the time the column is most vulnerable, when it is closed up on the road unloading, the troops of the column which may have been available for antiaircraft protection during the march are performing other duties; guns may have been removed to be used in other places or to allow the unloading of the carriers. This is a time when there is a great deal of confusion with little thought to antiaircraft protection. With antiaircraft artillery assigned to a column with the mission of *maintaining continuous protection of the command from low flying air attacks*, and the responsibility of the defense, including the initiating of fire, centralized under one command, equipped and distributed as described above, adequate protection for any column, at all times, and in all situations, should be obtained.



Antiaircraft Machine Gun Mount T4-2

Showing sides of body lowered—working platform including space for ammunition boxes 11 ft. by 12 ft. .50 caliber machine gun mounted on antiaircraft tripod M1.

tion to the normal armament with which the different organizations have to perform their primary mission. Experience on maneuvers with the Mechanized Force has shown that there must be some unit distributed throughout the column with the primary responsibility for initiating antiaircraft fire; otherwise some individuals of the column acting on their own responsibility may expose it unnecessarily to the enemy. When a column is traveling under cover of darkness no matter how many enemy planes presenting good targets are flying overhead, the antiaircraft should not begin firing unless it is reasonably certain that the enemy observers have seen the column. The antiaircraft guns should track these different planes so

French Officer's Field Saddle

A member of the Cavalry Association has a new French officer's field saddle, with all accessories,—will sell at a reduced price.

For particulars address the CAVALRY JOURNAL.

October Eighth at Aberdeen

HAD you journeyed early to the Ordnance Proving Ground at Aberdeen, Maryland, on October eighth of this year, you might well have imagined yourself witnessing the swarming of a huge hive of bees. From all points of the compass they came, by train, automobile and plane, about ten thousand in all among whom were members of the National Industrial Conference Board, the United States Naval Institute and the Army Ordnance Association, on their way to attend the thirteenth annual session of what is now commonly called "Army Ordnance Day." Leading Engineers and Officials of our country's industrial life, ranking officers of the army, the navy and the marine corps, scores of the younger representatives of industry, of the organized reserves and the national guard assembled here with one thought and interest—to observe tangible evidence of the relation that exists between industrial preparedness and military armament development for defense of our country.

Promptly at 10:00 A.M., Colonel E. M. Shinkle, the Proving Ground Commanding Officer, extended a welcome to all those present. Then followed a most efficiently regulated and coordinated series of demonstrations. By means of the Signal Corps Public Address System, every one was able to hear all announcements and to know just what was happening. The various demonstrations of equipment, firings, and exhibits, presented in the morning to this vast gathering, were staged at the main front where a large percentage of the crowd were seated comfortably on bleachers.

First on the program were demonstrated, by firing of a few rounds, three types of the most recently developed semi-automatic shoulder rifles. Then followed firings of caliber .30 and .50 Browning machine guns, with tracer ammunition, and the 37-mm. automatic gun on AA mount, also with tracer ammunition. This concluded the actual demonstration of small arms materiel. Other newly developed guns of .30 and .50 caliber, of particular interest to the cavalry, were on display in the Small Arms Shop. These latter had just been received at the proving ground, had not yet been tested and were therefore not given a firing demonstration.

The next groups of firings illustrated the various developments in artillery ammunition. The trajectory of the 75-mm. gun was traced physically in the sky by air bursts of shrapnel with the fuze settings of successive rounds decreased by two seconds. This quite spectacular demonstration gave a very clear picture of the trajectory. Then followed firings of other 75-mm. materiel including the infantry mortar, the pack howitzer and the new gun. The model 1916 gun was fired mounted on a track. The 3-inch AA gun on truck mount, new models of the 155 howitzer, the 155 gun on model 1921 mortar carriage, and the 4.2 inch chemical mortar of the Chemical Warfare Service were next shown.

One rather interesting new item was the pneumatic tired carriage which will carry either the 155-mm. gun or the 8 inch howitzer. This howitzer, when on its old mount, was formerly towed by a very slow moving 10 ton tractor and had a maximum range of 6 miles. Mounted on the above mentioned new carriage, it has an appreciably increased elevation which gives a range of 10 miles, and it can now be towed at modern road speeds.

The last number before lunch time was a demonstration of the application of automotive equipment in a miniature attack. To allow the spectators to see all of the vehicles and because of the space limitations imposed thereby, the picture naturally had to be somewhat distorted. However, a quite successful attempt was made to illustrate tactical employment of modern vehicles in battle. Armored cars on reconnaissance, tanks supported by men in carriers moving to the attack, machine guns going into action, artillery in support, anti-aircraft guns strafing planes—all had a brief but quite realistic fling.

Some one of the efficient proving ground staff with a good head for managing things had taken adequate precautions to arrange luncheon facilities for this huge crowd. That feature was no small job. Immediately following the luncheon period, most of the crowd inspected the exhibits in the large museum.

The afternoon program commenced with an Air Corps demonstration of pursuit, attack and bombardment planes. Everyone was then taken to the plate range where the 62nd Coast Artillery (AA), with the latest developments in anti-aircraft equipment, gave an excellent demonstration of firing at (and incidentally thru) sleeve targets towed by planes. This firing was done by caliber .30 machine guns and 3 inch anti-aircraft guns.

From the plate range, the scene shifted to the aviation field where various types of planes were inspected, parachute jumps were made, and an autogiro gave a demonstration.

In the afternoon, also, there was firing of the 14-inch gun, Model 1910, mounted on disappearing carriage, which is "disappearing" from the picture, because its range is limited by its maximum angle of elevation, 15 degrees. The 16-inch gun on barbette carriage replaces the disappearing type for present and future manufacture, as its principle of construction permits elevation to 55 degrees.

Anti-aircraft firing had been planned for the evening, but this had to be called off on account of the weather.

On journeying homeward, one could not but be impressed with the thought that Ordnance Day is a most important one. The sincere interest here displayed by thousands of our leading citizens in the serious problems of defense for our country could not be mistaken.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING ARMY ORDNANCE ASSOCIATION

OCTOBER 8, 1931
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD.

Sketches by
GEORGE GRAY.



THE BIG SHOW AT ABERDEEN HELD
AS MUCH INTEREST IN 'REUNIONS',
AS IN ORDNANCE.



AND BELIEVE ME,
FEATHERS DON'T ALWAYS
MAKE THE BIRD. YOU
COULD SEE 'SOLDIER'
STICKING OUT OF MANY AN
OLD TIMER IN 'CIVIES'

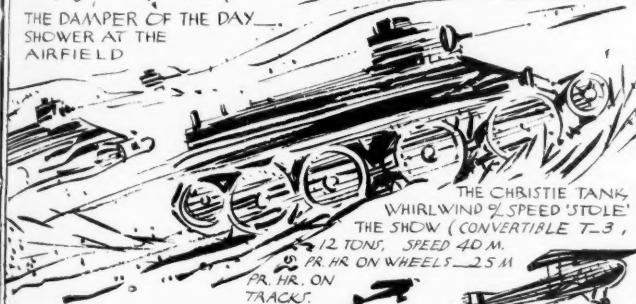
THE LOUD SPEAKER SYSTEM MADE ALL THE MYSTERIES OF
MODERN FIGHTING EQUIPMENT COMPARATIVELY SIMPLE TO THE
COMMON PEOPLE, THANKS TO THE
SIGNAL CORDS



THERE SEEMED TO BE
NOTHING ELSE BUT --
M.P.'S

LATEST 3 INCH ANTI-
AIRCRAFT GUN ON
TRUCK MOUNT
RANGE 14,200 YDS.

THE DAMPER OF THE DAY --
SHOWER AT THE
AIRFIELD



THE CHRISTIE TANK
WHIRLWIND 9% SPEED 'STOLE'
THE SHOW (CONVERTIBLE T-3,
12 TONS, SPEED 40 M.
PR. HR. ON WHEELS -- 25 M.
PR. HR. ON
TRACK.

LAYING SMOKE SCREEN



SEACOAST MATÉRIEL -- LARGEST SEACOAST
GUN IN USE IN THIS COUNTRY -- RANGE 30 MILES!

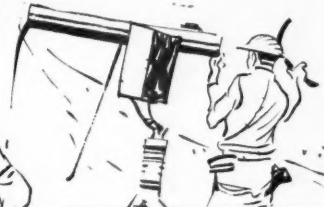
PARACHUTE JUMPERS THRILL CROWD.



4.2 INCH CHEMICAL
MORTAR

28

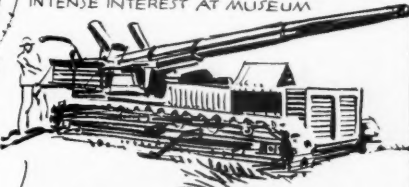
DIRECTING FIRE -- TRANSMITTED
ELECTRICALLY TO GUNS



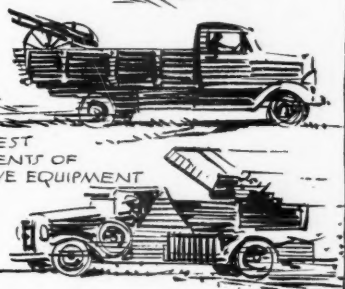
MOUNTED AUTOMATIC
GUN USING TRACERS



WAR RELICS AND GRAPHIC HISTORY
OF WAR ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT CREATES
INTENSE INTEREST AT MUSEUM



THREE LATEST
DEVELOPMENTS OF
AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT



Courtesy, The Pennsylvania Guardsman

CURRENT TOPICS

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE U. S. CAVALRY ASSOCIATION:

To date, December 1, 1931, \$2,798.00 have been received by the Secretary, U. S. Cavalry Association, in response to my appeal for donation of funds to assist our Association to perform the duties required of it in connection with conducting the Equestrian Events and the riding phase of the Modern Pentathlon in the 1932 Olympic Games, Los Angeles, California.

While all contributors have been thanked by letter, I wish to thank all again publicly. The special thanks of the Cavalry Association go to the Polo Association, Second Corps Area, which under the leadership of Major General Hanson E. Ely, Corps Area Commander, Brigadier General Lucius R. Holbrook, Commanding the First Division, and Lieutenant Colonel Kenyon A. Joyce, G. S. C., Second Corps Area Polo Representative, gave to our fund the sum of \$1,000.00; and also those members who, while not now in active cavalry service, were most generous.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major General, U. S. A.,
Chief of Cavalry,
President, U. S. Cavalry Association.

International Military Horse Show at Nice, France

THE 12th International Military Horse Show of Nice will take place from April 15 to April 30, 1932 under the presidency of Monsieur Jean Médecin, Mayor of Nice. The Honorary Presidents are: the President of the French Republic, the King of Italy, the King of Belgium, the King of Sweden, the Queen of the Netherlands, the President of Poland, and the Prince of Monaco.

As in former years, the show is organized by a Committee, and prizes will be awarded by a jury, the president of which is General Delattre, commander of the 10th Brigade of French Cavalry.

The show includes ten international events, or "prix," each one of which is subjected to special regulations. If horsemen are looking for thrills, there is no place where they could find a better course of varied and difficult obstacles.

The Municipal Council of Nice, several military organizations and various French civilian or military personalities are planning a number of entertainments to be given in connection with the show.

The success of the International Military Horse Show of Nice increases from year to year. It constitutes one of the brightest and most interesting events of the Winter season on the French Riviera.

Belgian, Spanish, Irish, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Swiss, and French teams competed in the 1931 show.

All applications for information must be addressed

to "Monsieur le Vice-President du Concours Hippique, 2 Rue Saint François de Paule, Nice, France."

N. G. Preparation For Service School

WITH a view to preparing officers to better pursue the course for officers of the National Guard at the Cavalry School, the commandant of that institution has had the course examined in connection with the subjects included in the newly revised Army Extension courses.

As a result of this survey he has recommended that officers who contemplate attending the Cavalry School should complete certain subcourses of the extension courses. They are divided into two categories; those considered essential for admission to the resident courses, and those which will serve to assist the student in the pursuit of the course.

Field and Troop Officers' Courses

ESSENTIAL.

Subcourse 10-3 Organization of the Cavalry.
Subcourse 10-7 Map and Aerial Photograph Reading.
Subcourse 20-2 Weapons and Musketry.
Subcourse 30-2 Combat orders and the solution of problems, Cavalry.

ASSISTANCE.

Subcourse 20-1 Care of Animals and Stable management.
Subcourse 20-3 Security and Information.
Subcourse 20-4 Combat principles, the rifle squad and platoon, mounted and dismounted.
Subcourse 20-5 The Machine Gun platoon.

In publishing these recommendations of the Commandant, the Chief of the Militia Bureau has not specifically directed that officers must have completed the subcourses specified, but it is expected that they will have done so. Those who do not complete them will find themselves very much handicapped in their school work.

Notice of Annual Meeting

.....193...

I { shall } be present at the annual meeting of
{ shall not }
the U. S. Cavalry Association at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., 8:00 p. m., January 25, 1932.

I hereby designate the Secretary of the Association

or
as my proxy, to cast my vote at said meeting, or any adjourned meeting thereof, subject only to the following instructions:

Signature

Rank and Organization

Fill in, cut out and mail to U. S. Cavalry Association, 1624 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Events Overseas

By Lieut. Col. Herman Beukema, Professor, U. S. Military Academy

The League in Manchuria

JAPAN'S sudden coup in Manchuria, September 18, confronted the League of Nations with a problem rightly regarded as the most serious in the history of that body. Its powers of persuasion—and coercion—over small Powers has been proved sufficiently, but never before has it faced a major Power. How seriously the League Council regards the issue between Japan and China is clear from the speeches before that body in its memorable October 23d session, when that issue was characterized as “the pivotal point of the world political situation, its solution essential to the approach of nearly all the great problems which the Occidental nations are facing.” It bears directly on the question of world disarmament, on the whole efficacy of international machinery for preventing war; it thrusts forward all the questions of security, of boundaries, and of the sanctity of international treaties. A British speaker went so far as to state that the world cannot hope to deal soundly with the economic crisis until the Manchurian mess has been cleaned up.

Contrary to the misgivings widely expressed in the world press, the League Council boldly attacked its problem. Three lines of approach were open,—the League Covenant, the Nine-Power Treaty, and the Paris Pact. At the very outset, the Council avoided the possible snarl involved in separate courses of action by the League and the United States, after our Secretary Stimson had opened the door for such collaboration. Joint deliberation, if not joint action, was assured on all questions arising under the Paris Pact. Mr. Prentice Gilbert took his seat with the Council as American representative, over the protest of the Japanese delegate, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, and the Japanese and Chinese representatives were given their day in court. Japan insisted in effect that the problem could be solved only through her direct negotiations with China; and declared that the presence of any outside Power in the negotiations would make a solution impossible. China in turn demanded League intervention to require the withdrawal of Japanese troops within the boundaries demarked by the Portsmouth Treaty, prior to any negotiations. In the face of that deadlock the Council, not unmindful of continued aerial bombings by Japanese aviators, adopted on October 23 a resolution under Article XI of the Covenant, which virtually demands the withdrawal of Japanese troops to within the Treaty zone by November 16. Japan's single vote against the resolution renders it technically ineffective, in that a unanimous vote is necessary. It does not abate the moral pressure brought to bear on Japan by the Council's action, as well as by the almost unanimous voice of world opinion. Moreover, it does not affect Japan's obligations under the earlier action of the Council, September 30, in which Japan joined in a

unanimous vote for pacific procedure. The Japanese Foreign Office has drawn a sharp distinction between those two votes, refusing to recognize the validity of the October 23d resolution.

Hopes of peaceful settlement were lessened by the report of the three-hour battle November 4, at the Nonni River Bridge between the Japanese and General Mah Chan-Shan's Manchurians. That clash followed hard on the heels of Briand's announcement that China had complied in detail with four of the five provisions of the October 23d resolution; and with respect to the fifth, covering the validity of the 1915 treaties, had announced that she respected the validity of all treaties under the League of Nations. Briand indicated that it was now Japan's turn to make clear her pacific intentions by conforming to the League's wishes. In the face of the new crisis Briand has summoned a special meeting of the League Council for November 17. That session and its aftermath will go far to inform the world as to the efficacy of the League in handling a major problem.

The British Empire

“England yet shall stand.”

Philip Snowden's quotation of Swinburne's lines at the moment when the whole edifice of British credit was collapsing, was more than prophetic. It became a challenge to the radical socialism which the vast body of Labor's adherents had come to espouse, a guidepost to the voter who was to determine whether or no British destiny was to be drowned in the public feeding-trough. And even as Henderson and his adherents chanted:

*“They're starving men and women there
For the saving of the pound,”*

the British voter gave his verdict.

His choice is the harder road. It means higher taxes, a ten per cent cut in the dole, a substantial tariff involving the definite abandonment of the free trade corner-stone of Britain's one-time dominant position in world trade. It ends the slipshod casualness which has given the name of revolution to every socialistic gesture in Parliament since 1924. In short, it may be called counter revolution.

There can be no quibbling over the following returns (November 3, with 5 constituencies undecided):

NATIONAL GROUP	
Conservatives	471
National Liberals	68
National Laborites	13
Total	552
OPPOSITION PARTIES	
Labor	52
Lloyd George Liberals	4
Irish Independents	2
Total	58

In summary, Labor lost 214 seats and gained none. Among the discards are practically every leader of the old Labor group, all of the small coterie which had joined Oswald Mosley last year in his New Party, and the faint fringe of communism in the person of S. Saklatvolla. Lloyd George has lost even the shadow of his once proud estate as former premier and Liberal Leader. Reelected himself, he no longer has a party. The bulk of the Liberals, adhering to the Nationalist coalition, retained some of the substance of a party, then selected Sir Herbert Samuel as their leader. Ramsay MacDonald chose the path of courage in standing for reelection in his home (Seaham) district, a Labor stronghold, and was rewarded with a substantial majority. Snowden and Thomas, his closest colleagues, fared equally well.

The top-heavy Conservative majority over all other parties apparently ensures that group a full five-year tenure of office. Even as MacDonald confers with the King on his choice of a new ministry, it appears obvious that eventually he must be shelved in favor of a Conservative leader. It is probable that the tariff issue will compel such a parting of the ways.

A brief resumé of British domestic politics since 1925 will show the present situation in proper perspective. In that year a Baldwin ministry, displacing a short-lived Labor government, chose to impound British wealth behind a dam whose foundation was the pound sterling stabilized at par. So long as the dam held, British investments abroad, valued at \$20,000,000,000, were payable in gold at face. But England faced grave difficulties; free trade against world-wide tariffs, high living standards against low, and a heavy burden of social services. Maintenance of prestige and desire to hold the lucrative invisible export, which was worth \$250,000,000 yearly to the world financial capital, made the effort seem worth while.

Within three years she found herself collecting from her debtors in currency revalued at an insignificant fraction of its contract figure while paying her debts at face. With the world depression, her income shrank, while her social expenditures multiplied. Taxes inevitably remained high, almost at war levels. So too, costs of production, while trade became anemic. Labor's return to power had served to hasten the process of disintegration. It needed only the Quixotic effort of last summer to save Germany and Austria from collapse to undermine finally the British financial dam. The torrent broke through, the flight from the pound was on. In twenty-four days \$158,000,000 gold left the Bank of England. During August \$100,000,000 more was exported in spite of protective credits of \$650,000,000 supplied by Paris and New York.

Unable to agree upon remedial measures, the Labor cabinet gave way to a coalition government, pledged to balance the budget and foreign trade. Bolstered by a vote of confidence and plenary power to act by fiat, Philip Snowden brought in a supplementary budget for 1932 and a proposed budget for 1933. Economies were effected by cuts in all social services, government salaries, and in the military, naval, and air forces. Ad-

ditional revenues were created by increased taxes. Debt conversion furnished the remaining necessary funds.

Immediate results were a violent break between Mr. MacDonald and his party, disorderly demonstrations in London, mob rule in Glasgow for 48 hours, and, most alarming of all, mass insubordination in the Navy. Parliament was warned by a delegation of bankers September 17 that these had so shaken confidence that panic was threatened and that no further credits were available. In the following three days \$165,000,000 gold took flight. On September 20 the world was shocked by the fall of the pound from the gold standard.

It now remained for the National government to balance foreign trade, unfavorable by \$1,000,000,000 in the first eight months of 1931. A protective tariff was essential and recourse to the country necessary. How gravely the situation was viewed by the government is apparent from the orders to military reservists to stand in readiness for mobilization in the event of post-election outbreaks. Surprisingly, the election and its aftermath were taken calmly by the public.

CANADA.

Premier Bennett is urging the early reassembly of an Imperial Conference. The death of British free trade removes the most serious obstacle to a strong economic integration of the British Commonwealth of Nations. In short, a system permitting relatively free interchange of Empire products between units of the Commonwealth, while checking with tariffs the inflow of foreign goods, has drawn appreciably nearer.

Western Europe

Spain—"No official state religion shall exist." With this pronouncement, the National Assembly disestablished the Catholic Church in Spain on October 13. While the vote was overwhelming (227-41) the debate on the measure was accompanied by violence and disorder. Christianity has existed in Spain since the 2d Century. Each of Spain's Bourbon Kings has been "His most Catholic Majesty." Even under the Republic of 1873-75, Mother Church was not molested. But the present Cortes was to go further. By a vote of 178 to 59, that body wrote into the Constitution an Article expelling the Jesuits and barring education under Catholic auspices.

President Alcala Zamora resigned in protest, and after 50 Basque and Navarra deputies had walked out of the National Assembly, War Minister Manuel Azava was elected in Zamora's place. The new Provisional President announced that there was no intention of persecuting the Church, but instead that religion was to be placed in the same position as in America.

Less spectacular than the act of disestablishment, was the action of the Cortes in granting the franchise to women who had attained the age of 23. It will have the effect of doubling the electoral vote, raising it to 10,000,000. Following that step, the Cortes decided by a vote of 150 to 130, that Presidents will be chosen by an electoral college elected by direct suffrage, voting in joint session with an equal number of Deputies from the Cortes.

Central Europe

Germany—The Bruening government continues to lead a charmed existence. When Dr. Curtius, Foreign Minister, failed at Geneva in achieving the Anschluss with Austria, the government wobbled insecurely for a space. Curtius was forced to resign. Then, after a brief flurry of reorganization, the Bruening government resumed control.

When Hitler succeeded in uniting Hugenberg's Nationalists, the Steel Helmets, and the Peasant League with the Nazi, defeat again threatened the Bruening government. Hastily, President von Hindenberg summoned Hitler for a secret conference. As soon as the Reichstag convened, the no-confidence motion came to a vote, with the Bruening government emerging as the victor by the slim margin of 25 votes (295 to 270 with 3 not voting). With the Reichstag adjourned until February, government by decree will be the order until that time. Meanwhile, the Nazis bide their time, confident of ultimate success, as local elections indicate their increasing popularity.

The makeup of the reorganized cabinet indicates the government's preparations against internal disorder in the coming winter. The vital portfolios of the Ministry of the Interior, with its control of the state police, and the Ministry of Defense have been entrusted to General Wilhelm Groener. Such a concentration of authority ensures prompt mobilization of the State forces.

Several bright spots appear on the German political horizon. While the intangible results of the visit of Laval and Briand to Berlin are stressed as the more important, much may develop from the plan formulated for the economic exploitation of the Balkans and Eastern Europe, with France furnishing the capital and with Germany supplying the labor and the factories. Von Hindenberg has appointed an "Advisory Economic Council" consisting of 25 leaders of business and labor to devise means to stimulate industrial activity. And above all, Germany's war-debt creditors are giving active consideration to her clamors for a scaling down of reparations.

The League of Nations arms statement now lists the German defense personnel at 120,000 for the Army, 16,500 for the Navy, with the naval armament below the margin set by the Treaty of Versailles. Nothing appears as to the various auxiliary forces capable of immediate induction into the Army in the event of emergency.

Austria—Chronic unrest and active fomentation of civil disorder continues. Austria's extremely straitened financial situation forced the entry of the League of Nations, under the terms of the 1922 international loan, placing Austrian finances under League supervision. Economy proposals dictated by the League financial committee, and accepted by Austria, include the reduction of the Army from 30,000 to 20,000.

Italy—Amidst a troubled Europe, Italy remains relatively calm. The recent trouble with the Pope has been amicably settled. The Catholic Action Society will no longer meddle in politics. While this appears to be a triumph for Mussolini, actually the Fascist state made

a far-reaching concession when the Church was given full freedom in administration of religious matters.

To combat shrinkage in government income Mussolini has instituted a tariff increase of 15% and has authorized new cuts in wages. The fighting forces, which suffered a 10% reduction in pay last year, will probably receive another cut of 8%. Despite these financial difficulties, Italy is rapidly advancing her aerial development. A comparison of the expenditures for the Air Force in 1931 and 1923, 783,758,695 lire as against 95,000,000 lire, is significant. So too, the flight of General Italo Balbo, Air Minister, leading 24 planes to New York in November, and thence around the world. The quality of Italian military planes is attested by her increasing exports, Turkey having just purchased 28. Formerly, Angora bought its planes in France.

Eastern Europe

A Russian moratorium in the near future has become probable. From Germany comes the word that no funds will be available to meet Russia's foreign obligations aggregating at least \$100,000,000, due December 1. The terrific "tempo" of the Five-Year Plan necessitated increasing purchases of foreign machines, tools, and other finished products. It entailed the hiring of a growing army of foreign engineers and foremen. To meet the financial drain, Russia depended chiefly on the funds realized from the sale of her raw materials abroad.

With the fall of world prices, Russia's raw materials became a drug on the market. In the first eight months of 1931 the nation's trade balance was unfavorable by \$105,000,000. Shipment of gold in quantity was out of the question, in view of the already dubious metallic reserves supporting the nation's currency. Moscow's suggestions that foreign credits be renewed and that additional credits be extended fell on deaf ears. Meanwhile, with Stalin finding it necessary to raise the national standard of living by providing an increased supply of consumer's goods in the Soviet stores, word comes that the 1931 wheat harvest is appreciably lower than last year's, and inferior in quality. And in spite of the frantic efforts to bring laggard industries, notably coal mining and transportation, abreast of the "piatiletka" requirements, there is little improvement. Under such circumstances it is easy to understand the closing of ten Estonian and Latvian factories, due to their inability to discount Russian bills abroad. Russian credit, never strong, has vanished for the time being. Moscow, however, denies any intention of demanding a moratorium, realizing that such a demand would halt the Five-year Plan in midstream, at the same time opening the dam to no end of unpleasant domestic repercussions.

Compulsory military service has finally been inaugurated for the basic nationalities of the Central Asian Republics. Not since the days of Tamerlane have those peoples known the meaning of compulsory service. Their furnishing of voluntary contingents had previously been accepted by Czarist and Soviet regimes as proof of their loyalty.



Willis Virlin Morris

Willis Virlin Morris was born at Marion, Indiana, on January 12, 1876. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1900.

Throughout his career he was identified with polo. Regimental polo was his forte; unceasing were his efforts to encourage and develop young regimental players. Army polo was in its infancy when he joined the 6th Cavalry. He was one of the pioneers and through his energy and foresight 6th Cavalry regimental polo became firmly established. From about 1903 to 1915 the name Morris was synonymous with 6th Cavalry polo. From 1915 until 1918 Colonel Morris played on the polo team of the 9th Cavalry, then stationed at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I. From 1919 to 1923 Colonel Morris was identified with polo at San Antonio. He was next heard of as playing on the Fort Leavenworth team. Then came a tour in the Chief of Cavalry's office, which led to more polo with the War Department teams on the fields in Potomac Park. Thereafter, a tour of duty at the Cavalry School, where full use was made of his long and varied polo experience. He was polo representative and under his watchful eye many a young Cavalry lieutenant received careful instruction. Next came the General Staff detail at Governor's Island, where once more Colonel Morris became a polo mentor, this time in charge of Army polo in the 2nd Corps Area, a most important polo center. In 1930 he was appointed as officer in charge of the team of American army officers that journeyed to the Argentine.

And, then, July 11, 1931, "Billy" Morris was fatally injured in a polo game.

He was editor of the Cavalry Journal from October, 1924, to October, 1927.

"He was a veray parfit gentil knight," Chaucer.

BOOK REVIEWS

HORSE TRAINING; OUTDOOR AND HIGH SCHOOL. By ex-Captain E. Beudant, French Cavalry. Translated by Lieut. Col. John A. Barry, Cavalry. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$3.00.

A clearly written book, containing many valuable ideas, less a "Manual of Equitation" than a general treatise on the subject.

Of the author's skill there can be no doubt. The efficacy of his methods is proved conclusively in the latter part of the book which is dedicated to the "Results of Training." Such results could have been obtained only by a "Master," possessed of knowledge, skill and finesse little short of miraculous.

As to the principles advocated, they differ basically but little from those accepted and taught at the French Cavalry School at Saumur, and similarly at our own Cavalry School.

The author decries (rightly, we believe) the emptiness of theories and scientific formulae and the use of complicated aid signals.

He prefers simple direct aid signals, inspiring impulsion with the legs, controlling with the hands, leaving the horse all liberty and initiative possible for the execution of the movement. He suggests that there is frequently more force than brains used in equitation and believes in the employment of common sense rather than absolute rules in horse training.

He insists that the horse must be supplied, but disapproves of the time-honored usage of "two tracks" and "shoulder in" to that end. He maintains that calmness, patience and persistence to the nth degree are requisites of the good horse trainer. He advises the rider to study himself as well as the horse and the laws of nature, and then to reflect (most worthy advice; how many of us practice it?). He claims that most resistances encountered are the result of the rider's failure to apply the aids with the necessary tact and precision. He overcomes resistance by ceasing the exercise, permitting the horse to regain calm and relax, then resuming. How much simpler and more rational a scheme than the stupid fights we engage in when our horse is so excited and fearful that he hasn't the faintest idea of what is wanted!

He asks the rider to make use of his superior intelligence to anticipate the horse's action and to suppress resistances before they arrive. He urges the rider to develop his "taste" for the work, which is healthy exercise for both himself and his mount and, as a character builder, has no replacement in the study of theories.

His treatment of the *Haute Ecole* is excellent, though his undoubted mastery of the subject has caused him to omit many details of importance to horsemen less advanced. Nevertheless, his description of the "Airs" and the training of the horse in them should be of value to those interested in these masterpieces of Equestrian Art.

WM. W. WEST, JR.

Lieutenant Colonel, 9th Cavalry.

The Foreign Military Press

Reviewed by Major Alexander L. P. Johnson

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—*Vojenské Rozhledy*—Jan., 1931.
"A PROJECT FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE CAV-
ALRY," by Colonel J. Eminger.

The author considers the reorganization of cavalry along modern lines imperative. He proposes a plan for such reorganization. He proposes a cavalry troop (escadron) of five platoons organized as follows: 1 reconnaissance platoon with six automatic rifles; 3 M. G. platoons with 9 medium type M. G.'s each; 1 M. G. platoon with 2 heavy machine guns. The proposed Machine Gun troop would consist of four platoons, as follows: 2 M. G. platoons with 4 heavy machine guns each; 1 A. A. platoon with 4 heavy machine guns; 1 cannon platoon with two 47 mm cannons. The author contemplates a cavalry regiment consisting of headquarters, 3 cavalry troops (18 automatic rifles, 27 medium and 6 heavy machine guns); 1 M. G. Troop (12 heavy machine guns, and 2 cannons cal. 47 mm); 1 auxiliary troop (communications—technical—and headquarters platoons); 1 Armored Car platoon, (3 cars carrying 1 M. G. and 1 cannon each.) The proposed Cavalry Division would consist of headquarters and staff; 1 cavalry brigade of 3 regiments; 1 "Speed Regiment" (motorized regiment) consisting of 1 cyclist battalion and 1 motorized infantry battalion; 1 artillery regiment consisting of one F. A. battalion of 75 mm guns, and 1 portée battalion of 10 cm howitzers; 1 Armored Car Troop (4 platoons); 1 Technical Company (Engineers); 1 Signal Company, and a motorized divisional train. The author believes that divisional cavalry should be separated from the "Army Cavalry" in time of peace.

FRANCE—*La Revue d'Infanterie*—July, 1931.

"The Japanese Infantry," by Captain Vautrain.

Constituting about one-half of the entire military establishment of the Mikado's empire, the Japanese infantry reflects the national character and traditions in its esprit, its training and indoctrination. All officers, irrespective of the manner of their original entry into commissioned ranks (corps of cadets, secondary schools, or corps of NCO's), are put through a course of training which produces a high standard of uniformity. Officers report at the barracks at reveille and work with their troops until retreat. All officers lunch at the Mess. Once a week, company officers lunch with their units; battalion commanders have their lunch with each company once a month. Relations between officers and men are more or less feudal in character, reminiscent of the days of shoguns and the samurai. The size of the standing army permits absorption of only 18 per cent of the annual contingent arriving at military age. This allows the selection for active service of young men of the best type and highest intelli-

gence. As a result, illiteracy does not exist in the Japanese army. In effect, the Japanese soldier represents the flower and cream of the nation. Those desirous of a military career must signify their intention when they enter the service. They are then assigned to special training cadres which provide a reservoir for NCO personnel.

The essential characteristics of the Japanese tactical doctrine are: the spirit of resolute offensive, and the endeavor to attain the highest possible mobility. Well-trained Japanese infantrymen march easily 50 km. per day. Going into action, Japanese infantry takes up the approach formation only when it comes under hostile artillery fire. In order to reduce its vulnerability, Japanese infantry employs camouflage far more extensively than is done by other armies. Upon arrival within assaulting distance, the rear sections pass rapidly through the line and drive home the charge.

The defensive, according to the Japanese doctrine, is merely a temporary suspension of offensive action, which must be resumed at the first opportunity. Hence, in the defence of the main line of resistance, the Japanese infantry is taught to counterattack at the moment when the enemy assault wave reaches the barbed wire obstacle.

The Japanese make a specialty of combat at night. This they practice constantly and to an extent far beyond the generally accepted theories. They believe apparently in the practicability of manoeuvre at night, and consequently provide for the employment of reserves in a night attack either to reinforce the assault echelons, or to pass through the line to continue the attack.

"Indeed, while we are applying the lessons of the war we have fought, the Japanese are preparing for a war which they believe will be quite different."

The organization of the Japanese Infantry in a general way conforms to that of western nations. Each of the 17 divisions consists of two brigades of two regiments each; a total of 68 regiments or 204 battalions. In addition, there are two independent regiments on the island of Formosa; 4 battalions on railway guard duty in Manchuria, besides the units stationed at Peking and Tientsin. The Infantry regiment consists of headquarters, three battalions, one M. G. Company, and one Howitzer platoon. The battalion consists of headquarters and three companies of three platoons each. The M. G. Co. and the How. Plat. are apparently but training cadres for wartime expansion. It had been noted, that in maneuvers each infantry battalion had three rifle companies and one M. G. Co. of four pieces. The machine gun is of Japanese manufacture resembling the French Hotchkiss gun. Each company carries six automatic shoulder rifles of Japanese model.

Six rifles per company are equipped for rifle grenades having a range of about 200 meters. Ammunition for rifles, automatic rifles and machine guns is interchangeable. The howitzer resembles the French 37 mm gun. The mortar fires a 70 mm projectile and has a maximum range of about 1,500 meters.

GERMANY—*Militär-Wochenblatt*—11 October, 1931.

"The French Maneuvers of 1931."

Mobilizing 50,000 men and 500 pieces of artillery—corresponding to half of the German Reichswehr and four times its total artillery—the French army held its maneuvers in the general area northeast of Reims. The line Rozoy-Ecly-Aussone represented the boundary between two states at war, Blue, west and Red, east. Its mobilization still incomplete, the Red army invaded Blue territory with immediately available forces, (VI A. C. comprising the 12th Div.; the 4th Cav. Div. and the 7th Separate Cav. Brig.), to prevent Blues II A. C. with 3d and 9th Divs.) from completing their defenses still in course of construction. Blues organized for defense along the line: Brimont-Guignicourt-Sissonne, with covering detachments along the imaginary frontier charged with the mission of delaying Reds sufficiently

tact with the cavalry. Both elements were to drive back the Blue covering detachments, and to reach the Barre-sector. At the same time, the 7th Cav. Brig. (2 mounted regiments, 1 motorized Regt. of Dragoons, and 2 battalions of artillery) advanced south of the Aisne in the general direction of Neufchâtel to secure the Aisne bridges at that place. The 12th Div. effected a crossing of Fergeux Creek and made considerable progress south of Banogne. The 4th Cav. Div. encountered little resistance and, in spite of its overextended front, reached the line, Noircourt-Banogne.

The Red plan of attack for the following day assigned the main effort to the interior flanks of the 12th Div. and 4th Cav. Div. The Dragoons and light How. Bn. were ordered to move by truck via Rethel to support the spearhead of the attack. Similarly the 150 Inf. of the 12th Div., which had been made available at Verdun, was directed to move by truck to Seraincourt so as to arrive there at 2 p. m. This regiment experienced unforeseen difficulties. The truck-train included a new type of charcoal-burning motors. A considerable number of these stalled on the road. Moreover, one battalion got lost during the night. At the appointed hour only 34 out of 114 trucks were able to reach their destination. Only one-half of the command had arrived by 5 p. m. The hour of the attack had to be postponed, and as a result the element of surprise was lost. When the troops finally arrived, they were fatigued from the prolonged trip. This unexpected delay also enabled Blues to complete the organization of their defenses.

The desire of the umpires to preserve the scheduled development of the maneuver, made it possible for the Reds to capture Le Thour in a comparatively short space of time, and to effect a crossing of the Barre. The 7th Cav. Brig., south of the Aisne, took Asfeld and Vieux, but failed to cross the Aisne. By evening, Reds were in contact with the Blue outpost line of resistance north of the Aisne. The plan of attack for Sept. 12, directed the 4th Cav. Div. to deliver a holding attack on a broad front. The 12th Div., reinforced by a Tank regiment, was directed to penetrate the Blue position, on both sides of La Malmaison, while the 7th Cav. Brig. was to push forward astride of the Aisne, behind a smoke screen laid down by the air force, as far as the line: Prouvais-Guignicourt, covering the left flank of the 12th Div. The attack progressed as planned. In six hours Reds had penetrated the Blue position to a depth of 10 km. on front 14 km. wide.

The second phase of the maneuver (Sept. 14-16) was based upon a new situation, and had no connection with the first. The VI A. C. with the 3d, 9th and 12th Divs. and the 4th Cav. Divs. represented the left wing of the Red army advancing from the north, echeloned in great depth, to locate and destroy hostile forces east of Reims to enable the Red main army to cross the Aisne west of Reims. The Blue army was represented.

The maneuver concluded with formal parades and reviews in the vicinity of Reims. Thirty representatives of 21 nations attended these exercises, among them the Chief of Staff of the United States Army.



General Map of French Maneuvers, 1931

to permit completion of the defensive works. On September 10, the 4th Cav. Div. (Red), on the right, advanced on a broad front between Fraillencourt and St. Fergeux to the Aisne. The 12th Division, less one regiment, advanced in a more compact formation in con-

SPORTS



AMERICAN ARMY TEAM: Left to right, Capt. W. B. Bradford and "Suzanne"; Major H. D. Chamberlin and "Tanbark"; Lt. C. W. Raguse and "Ugly."

Splendid Victories by the Army Horse Show Team

The United States Army Horse Show Team, consisting of:

MAJOR H. D. CHAMBERLIN, 9th Cavalry,
CAPTAIN W. B. BRADFORD, 9th Cavalry,
1ST LIEUTENANT J. W. WOFFORD, 13th Cavalry,
1ST LIEUTENANT C. W. A. RAGUSE, Cavalry,
1ST LIEUTENANT A. A. FRIERSON, Cavalry,
2ND LIEUTENANT E. W. CURTIS, 9th Cavalry,
Six enlisted men, 9th Cavalry,
Eighteen horses,

left Fort Riley, Kansas, October 10th and participated in horse shows in St. Louis, Boston, New York, and Toronto, Canada.

The officers and horses composing this group have been in training at Ft. Riley, Kansas, during the past six months. The group represents the nucleus of the *Prix des Nations* Team for the 1932 Olympic Games Equestrian Teams.

The team was most successful on this trip. It competed with the outstanding horses and riders of this country and, while in the East, competed with horses and riders representing the armies of England, France, Canada and the Irish Free State.

ST. LOUIS

At St. Louis there was no International competition. However, the team made entries in a number of the hunter and open classes. Among the outstanding classes won at this show were the following:

Light Weight Hunters

Show Girl Lieut. Frierson.

Jumper Stake

Clysmic Lieut. Wofford,

and the other six places in this class were likewise won by the team, as the result of a tie.

Hunter Stake

Show Girl Lieut. Frierson.

Triple Bar

Avocat Lieut. Frierson.

Hunter Team

Show Girl Lieut. Frierson.

Tan Bark Major Chamberlin.

Suzanne Captain Bradford.

Olympic Class

Suzanne Captain Bradford, first.

Clysmic Lieut. Wofford, second.

Tan Bark Major Chamberlin, third.

At the St. Louis Show the team won a total of eight blue, six red, six yellow, six white, and three pink ribbons.

BOSTON

During the week of October 25, the team was at the Boston Horse Show. Here the team encountered its first International competition on the trip. Among the outstanding classes won were:

Handy Hunters

Buckaroo Captain Bradford.

Touch and Out Sweepstakes

Tyrol Captain Bradford.

In the International Team Class and the International Individual Class the team placed second, while in the International Military Stake Class the team won all five places with five clean scores. The toss up resulted in the first five places going to:

Ugly Lieut. Raguse.

Show Girl Lieut. Frierson.

Sonia Lieut. Frierson.

Suzanne Captain Bradford.

Tan Bark Major Chamberlin.

NEW YORK

The team then proceeded to the National Horse Show, Madison Square Garden, New York, November 5-11, where one of the most brilliant victories ever attained by a group of American Army riders was won. Our riders won every International event in which they competed. The principal International events follow:

International Pair

Officers' jumpers to be ridden by officers of the same Nation won by:

Tan Bark Major Chamberlin.

Suzanne Captain Bradford.

International Military Stake

Open to officers of all nations and all branches of service, was won by: *Tan Bark* .. Major Chamberlin. Third place in this even was won by Lieutenant Raguse riding *Ugly*.

International Individual Military Jumpers

Open to officers of all Nations, was won by *Ugly*—Lieut. Raguse.

International Military Trophy

On Tuesday night Major Chamberlin, Captain Bradford and Lieutenant Raguse riding respectively *Tan Bark*, *Suzanne* and *Ugly* realized the goal and ambition of the United States Army Horse Show Team by winning the International Military Trophy, open to teams of three officers and three horses, one of the most sought after events in International competition. Although our team had won this class at other shows they had never been able to win the class at Madison Square Garden. Not only did our team win but they won with an absolutely clean score, a most unheard-of thing in International team competition. The International team event consists of ten jumps varying in height from 3' to 4'6". The jumps include natural rail, picket gate, oxer, triple bar, triple in-and-out, 4'3" in height and 24' apart.

In addition to the International class the team competed in a number of hunter and open classes. Major Chamberlin riding *Tan Bark* won the Pen Jump; Captain Bradford on *Buckaroo* placed second. In the Handy Hunter Captain Bradford placed first on *Tyrol*; he likewise placed second with *Suzanne*. Captain Bradford on *Suzanne* won the Bowman Challenge Cup. The C. L. Scott Challenge Trophy was won by Lieutenant Frierson riding *Show Girl*.

At Toronto the winning stride was maintained. Our team won first and second in the International Military Teams of three jumpers abreast; *Tan Bark* and *Show Girl* won the Blue and Red respectively in the International Stake. Out of seven International events we won four.

Tribute to U. S. Army Team by
New York Herald Tribune

THE winning by the United States Army team of the International Military Trophy at Madison Square Garden is more than a thrilling victory in this searching test of horse and rider. All the nine obstacles were cleared by the three horsemen without a single fault. The record had hitherto been held by the Polish team, which lost a point and a half only. The German team, which won last year, lost five points and a half. The slightest flick of a horse's hoof is enough to make a bad score. The brief period of jumping represents hours of assiduous horse management and indicates a physical co-ordination which counts as much in equitation as any other sport, if, indeed, it does not count more.

An absolutely perfect performance in whatever line of human activity is sufficiently rare to call forth warm applause. But the achievement of Maj. Harry Chamberlin, Capt. W. B. Bradford and Lieut. Carl Raguse speaks well not only for them but for the branch of the service to which they belong. Because the war on the Western Front was fought on foot the impression has been gained that the day of the mounted man is over, in spite of the fact that the British alone used

1,361,000 animals during the war and the United States had at least 350,000 animals in training. This false impression has been deepened by the widespread use of automobiles, a use which has led some people to forget that in time of war roads are systematically destroyed and that less than 10 per cent of the world's present roads are improved.

The cavalry exists, and amply justifies its existence, because there will probably never be a war in which rapid movement across rough country will not be essential. Every glimpse which the civilian has had of the cavalry since the war strengthens belief in its efficiency. It is largely due to this branch of the service that the breed of horses in the United States has been so markedly improved. The New Mexico Cavalry maneuvers in the Spring showed that mounted men can operate in country where no vehicle can possibly move. The winning of the International Trophy is in the spirit of that thorough efficiency which Americans like to see in their Army. It is a pleasure to congratulate the Cavalry on a well deserved triumph.

1st Cavalry Division Horse Show

FOLLOWING is a list of winners of first place in the events of the 1st Cavalry Division Horseshow, October 6-10:

- CLASS 1. *Prix des Nations*; Olympic Jumping Course.
Kaiser, ridden by Corpl. Dugdale, 8th Cavalry.
- CLASS 2. Equestrian Championship; Olympic 3-Day Event.
Blue, Sergt. Hartless, 8th Cavalry.
- CLASS 3. Division Commander's Trophy-Jumpers, Championship.
Apology, Corpl. Long, 7th Cavalry.
- CLASS 4. Ladies' Jumpers.
Chestnut, Mrs. Grepe, 7th Cavalry.
- CLASS 5. Touch and Out.
Kaiser, Private Bobbitt, 8th Cavalry.
- CLASS 6. Novice Jumpers (Officers).
Sleepy, Lt. Col. Mann, 7th Cavalry.
- CLASS 7. Officers' Private Mounts.
Berk Boy, Major Creed, 8th Cavalry.
- CLASS 8. Officers' Chargers.
Overall, Lieut. Reybold, 5th Cavalry.
- CLASS 9. 2nd Cavalry Brigade Trophy-Team Jumping.
Red Wing, Lt. Mudge;
Spark Plug, Capt. Short; } Special Troops.
Chas, Lt. Grear.
- CLASS 10. Enlisted Men's Mounts.
Overall, Corpl. Owens, 5th Cavalry.
- CLASS 11. Novice Jumpers (Enlisted Men).
Lone Star, Sergt. Witaski, 7th Cavalry.
- CLASS 12. Recruit and Remount.
Nick, Pvt. Heintschel, 1st Cavalry.
- CLASS 13. Artillery Driving Contest.
Battery A, 82nd F. A.
- CLASS 14. 1st Cavalry Brigade Trophy.
8th Cavalry.
- CLASS 15. Novice Hunters.
Patti, Lt. Mudge, Special Troops.
- CLASS 16. Hunters (Lightweight).
Bobo Baxter, Corpl. Bennett, 5th Cavalry.
- CLASS 17. Hunters (Middleweight and Heavyweight).
Garry Owen, Major Wilder, 7th Cavalry.
- CLASS 18. Handy Hunters.
Apology, Corpl. Long, 7th Cavalry.
- CLASS 19. Ladies' Hunters.
Blue, Mrs. Creed, 8th Cavalry.
- CLASS 20. Hunters Privately Owned.
Don Jose, Lt. Bromley, Special Troops.
- CLASS 21. Horsemastership Cup Hunt Team.
Blue, Lt. Byers
Berk Boy, Mrs. Creed
Woodrow, Major Creed
8th Cavalry.
- CLASS 22. Hunter Championship.
Bobo Baxter, Corpl. Bennett, 5th Cavalry.
- CLASS 23. Novice Polo Ponies.
Italia, Capt. Short, Special Troops.
- CLASS 24. Polo Mounts, (Lightweight).
Norma, Lt. Byers, 8th Cavalry.
- CLASS 25. Polo Mounts, (Middleweight and Heavyweight).
John Chip, Major Creed, 8th Cavalry.
- CLASS 26. Polo Pony Championship.
Norma, Lt. Byers, 8th Cavalry.
- CLASS 27. Group of 12 Polo Mounts.
8th Cavalry.
- CLASS 28. Ladies' 3-Gaited Saddle Horses.
Berk Boy, Mrs. Creed, 8th Cavalry.
- CLASS 29. Pair Road Hacks.
Miss Springtime, Capt. Culton, 7th Cavalry.
Kitty, Mrs. Culton.
- CLASS 30. Children's Ponies.
Barbara Bassett.
- CLASS 31. Children's Jumpers.
Harry Clark.
- CLASS 32. Civilian Jumping.
Chestnut, Mrs. Grepe.
- CLASS 33. Light Wagons.
Troop B, 7th Cavalry.
- CLASS 34. Ambulances.
Pvt. Armstrong, 1st Ambulance Troop.
- CLASS 35. Pack Mules.
Cinco, 3rd Pack Train.
- CLASS 36. Pack Horses.
Hickman, 8th Cavalry.
- CLASS 37. Artillery Gun Teams.
Battery B, 82nd F. A.
- CLASS 38. Reel Carts.
Battery B, 82nd F. A.
- CLASS 39. Escort Wagon.
Pvt. Fieca, 8th Cavalry.
- CLASS 40. Exhibition drill by Troop A, 8th Cavalry.
High School Exhibition by Sgt. Shrout, 7th Cavalry, riding *Angel*.
- CLASS 41. United States Cavalry Association Cup, awarded to Major Creed, 8th Cavalry, the officer scoring the highest number of points in the show.
- CLASS 42. General Howze Trophy, won by Sergt. Hart-

less, 8th Cavalry, the enlisted man scoring the highest number of points in the show.

CLASS 43. Show Championship (Prize by Special Troops), won by 8th Cavalry.

Standing of Units

8th Cavalry	80	5th Cavalry	26
7th Cavalry	55	1st Cavalry	20
Special Troops	39	82nd F. A.	4

CLASS 44. 82nd Field Artillery Trophy, won by *Monocle*.

CLASS 45. Best Young Horse.

Jim Clamp, Lt. Carnes, 5th Cavalry.

CLASS 46. Best Playing Polo Pony in the Senior Tournament.

Mabel, Major Creed, 8th Cavalry.

CLASS 47. The Military Championship (Prize by Special Troops, won by 8th Cavalry.

11th Cavalry Polo

FROM October 11th to 25th inclusive, the Regimental Polo team were guests of the Uplifters Polo Club, Santa Monica, an annual event.

The teams lined up as follows:

Uplifters.	11th Cavalry.
Will Rogers	Lt. Claude Feagin
Charles Crawford	Lt. T. T. Thornburgh
Dr. Wilson	Lt. Col. A. H. Wilson
Claire Brunson	Lt. H. S. Jernigan
	Capt. J. Rodwell, subst.

The first game was won by the Uplifters, 11 to 4.

The 11th Cavalry then disposed of the Warner Brothers Los Indios Team by a score of 11 to 4. Los Indios Players: Hubbard, Zanuck, White and Griffith.

In a second game with Los Indios, the Cavalry again won, 12 to 6.

In the final game the Uplifter Team did not have Will Rogers and Dr. Wilson, their places being taken by Winslow Felix and Reggie Weiss. The 11th Cavalry won 16 to 6, Colonel Wilson and Thornburgh scoring freely.

Fort Des Moines Horse Show

FOLLOWING is a list of the winners of first place in the events of the Fort Des Moines Horseshow, September 9th and 10th, 1931:

BEST TRAINED TROOPER'S MOUNT—*George*, ridden by 1st Sgt. Timberlake, M. G. Tr., 14th Cav.

OFFICERS' CHARGERS—*Cleofas*, Capt. H. L. Earnest, 14th Cav.

LADIES' JUMPERS—*Jimmy*, owned by Lt. C. H. Gunderson, 18th F. A. and ridden by Mrs. Gunderson.

OFFICERS' JUMPING—*Starlight*, owned by Mr. Volney Diltz and ridden by Capt. W. F. Pride, 18th F. A.

RECRUIT RIDING—Private Ford, Troop F, 14th Cav., on *Devil*.

HANDY HUNTERS—*Nike*, owned by Mrs. P. N. Henry and ridden by Lt. P. W. Smith, 14th Cav.

PAIR PARK HACKS—*Cleofas*, owned by Capt. H. L. Earnest and *Tex*, Government mount, ridden by Capt. and Mrs. Earnest.

POLO MOUNTS—*Pety*, Government mount, ridden by Lt. W. P. Campbell, 14th Cav.

CHILDREN'S HORSEMANSHIP, 12 AND UNDER—Betty Macdonald on *Footlights*.

ESCORT WAGONS—M. G. Troop, 14th Cav., shown by Pvt. Simons.

ARTILLERY TEAMS—Battery E, 18th F. A.

BEST YEARLING OR TWO YEAR OLD—*Simonette*, owned by Mrs. P. M. Henry.

MARES—*Cleofas*, owned by Capt. H. L. Earnest, 14th Cav.

GUN SECTIONS—4th Section, Battery E, 18th F. A., Sgt. E. B. Robinson.

JUMPING—MODIFIED OLYMPIC COURSE—*Chicken*, Government mount, ridden by Lt. W. H. Nutter, 14th Cav.

ENLISTED MEN'S JUMPING—*Chicken*, Government mount, ridden by Sgt. Gimondo, Hq. Tr., 14th Cav.

PAIR JUMPING—*Black Lady*, owned by Lt. S. F. Little and ridden by Mrs. Little, and *Gopher*, Government mount, ridden by Lt. Little, 18th F. A.

HUNT TEAMS—*Flighty*, *Black Botton* and *Amy McPherson*, Government mounts, ridden by Sgts. Byrne and Grider, Troop F, 14th Cav.

ROAD HACKS—*Moncen Lad*, owned and ridden by Col. H. H. Polk.

STAKE RACE—*Smoky*, Government mount, ridden by Lt. J. B. Wells, 14th Cav.

CHILDREN'S HORSEMANSHIP—Patrick Henry on *Molly Morgan*.

RESERVE OFFICERS' COMPETITION—Lt. Maurice Fletcher.

FOLLOWING are some of the places won by officers of the 10th Cavalry and members of their families in the American Royal Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., No. 14-21, 1931:

CAPTAIN C. E. DAVIS: Olympic Class, 1st Place, *Dandy Dude* \$500 Lightweight Hunter Stake, 6th place, *Lucky Boy*; Jumpers, 4' 6", 4th Place, *Prominent Tom*; Polo Ponies, 1st Place, *Lucky Boy*, 2nd Place, *Gold Mark*; \$1000 Jumper Stake, 3rd Place, *Prominent Tom*; \$500 Middle and Heavyweight Hunters, 3rd Place, *Dandy Dude*; \$1000 Hunter Stake, 5th Place, *Dandy Dude*.

CAPTAIN P. C. FEBIGER: Touch and Out Class, 3rd Place, *Tiny Foot*; \$1000 Jumper Stake, 4th Place, *Tiny Foot*.

MRS. P. C. FEBIGER: \$500 Lightweight Hunter Stake, 5th Place, *Maui Girl*; Olympic Class, 3rd Place, *Dynamite*; Jumpers, 4' 6", 1st Place, *Wop*; \$1000 Jumper stake, 1st Place, *Wop*; Thoroughbred Road Hacks, 2nd Place, *Maui Girl*; Ladies' Hunters, 3rd Place, *Maui Girl*; Jumpers, 5', 4th Place, *Wop*.

Second Place, Pair of Hunters, was won by Capt. C. E. Davis and P. C. Febiger on *Dandy Dude* and *Dynamite*.

Second Place, Hunt Teams, was awarded to Capt. C. E. Davis, Major C. B. Lyman and Capt. P. C. Febiger on *Dandy Dude*, *Maui Girl* and *Dynamite*.

A team from Fort Leavenworth of which Frank Richmond, Jr., was a member took 3rd Place in Children's Hunt Teams.

Professional Notes and Discussion

Mechanized Cavalry

Introductory. The future organization, armament and equipment of our Cavalry are of present and vital interest to that arm.

Recent War Department instructions disbanding the Mechanized Force with a view to organizing a Mechanized Cavalry Regiment in the near future, together with the fact that the armored car troop appears to be the only unit of the late Mechanized Force designated for incorporation in the new Mechanized Cavalry Regiment, indicate the termination of what might be termed the first experimental phase and the initiation of a new phase in the development of the organization of a type Mechanized Cavalry Regiment in our service based upon study and experience gained from a practical application of the mechanization idea over quite an extended period. It indicates a fresh start from an eminently practical basis; building upon the existing organization of our Cavalry which has developed from a century of experience and effort to accomplish the varied but unchanged missions of Cavalry.

It is, perhaps, early to comment on proposed changes in organization and equipment, as complete study and comprehension by Cavalry officers have not matured, but certainly some discussion of the developments to date is pertinent.

Organization. It is trite to say that any military unit should be organized, armed and equipped to fulfill definite missions assigned to it for accomplishment.

Our existing "horse" Cavalry organization has developed to meet specific missions in war, and these missions are unchanged. The utilization of the latest inventions in motorization, mechanization and armament as applied to Cavalry are for two purposes:

Increase of mobility.

Increase of fighting or fire power.

The Cavalry, to fulfill its missions, must be the most mobile arm and have sufficient fire power to strike hard in the culmination of its missions.

The Cavalry Division. Consider the present organization of the Cavalry Division. It contains all the elements of the experimental mechanized force (recently disbanded), except portée anti-aircraft guns.

Its machine guns are pack, however, not portée. But it has armored cars, artillery and tanks organically available as Special Troops.

To increase the mobility of these elements they may be modified appropriately to either self-propelled, motorized or portée.

The Troop Horse. There is no mechanical means yet devised which is an adequate and satisfying substitute for the troop horse as the most reliable mobile means of transportation for the individual rifleman.

His all-round capabilities in this respect are still unsurpassed, and he is able to perform astonishing feats of mobility when properly trained, conditioned and used; as evidenced by his past record and his recent exploits during the 1st Cavalry Division maneuvers and the mobility test last April at the Cavalry School.

The bicycle, the motorcycle and portée Infantry have their valuable applications, but for average, all-round, reliable mobility, anywhere at anytime, the horse is still unequalled.

As soon as some adequate substitute can be found the Cavalry wants it and welcomes it, mechanical or animate.

At present the best we have been able to do is to improve his quality so that we may get more and better service from him.

Strategic Mobility. Our Cavalry, as at present organized, has been criticized for lack of strategic mobility as a detriment to its missions of:

Long distance strategic reconnaissance, and

Capture and control of the theatre of reconnaissance.

Such criticism is neutralized, however, when it is remembered that the reconnaissance is initiated after strategical deployment which places the Cavalry in its jump-off positions by rail and motor in front of the other less mobile arms.

Cavalry will usually conserve its horseflesh until the strategic reconnaissance commences.

Means of mobility of troops and transport are variable dependent upon the nature of the theatre of operations and will vary from rail and motor through animal-drawn to pack. As road nets improve and multiply, motor transport will increase in military utility. We need more motorized trains to keep up with our horses and we are procuring them by hook or by crook, but their limitation to roads and weather, mechanical and supply difficulties, inhibit the elimination of the horse and mule. At the best the cross country capability of a wheeled vehicle is limited, and self-propelled track-laying vehicles have not yet developed a degree of reliable mobility which justifies unreserved incorporation with the wheeled type.

Cavalry Missions. All of the other missions of Cavalry; seizing and holding, tactical reconnaissance, pursuit, delay, exploitation, mobile reserve; point still, as always, to:

Mobility and

Power.

the two irreconcilables, for power means weight and destroys mobility. Beware of too much loading. Cavalry are light troops and cannot take over the missions of the heavy troops, the Infantry, without losing their *raison d'être*.

So mobility must have priority, and Cavalry or-

ganization must never lose sight of this primary, controlling factor.

The Mechanized Force

From the well-prepared description by Captain Wilson published in the May-June and July-August issues of the Cavalry Journal and other sources, it is assumed that the mechanized force, now disbanded, was tentatively organized, armed and equipped to assume all of the missions now assigned to horse Cavalry.

Armament. Excluding its administrative, supply and maintenance overhead, its armament consisted of:

Cal. .50 Machine Guns	3
Cal. .30 Machine Guns	43
37-mm. Guns	20
75-mm. Guns	5
75-mm. Howitzer	1

The anti-aircraft guns, sub-machine guns, rifles and pistols included in the armament are defensive weapons only.

The 20 fighting tanks of the Tank Company armed with .30 Cal. machine guns and 37-mm. guns are described as the "fighting backbone of the force."

The reconnaissance element is the armored car troop of 11 cars armed with machine guns.

Supporting fires for offense and defence are found in the battery of 75's and the machine gun company.

Analysis. The mechanized force thus organized was not well adapted to purely reconnaissance missions. In fact not more than five (5) small reconnaissance detachments of 2 armored cars each could be used simultaneously and without reserves.

Although their cruising speed and radius much exceeds that of horse detachments, their activities are confined to roads and reconnaissance is confined to limited areas. Their use for distant ground reconnaissance supplemented by horsed Cavalry, as now practised in the Cavalry Division, is invaluable.

The portée tanks are a powerful striking offensive element, but tanks cannot hold ground nor exploit a success, and all that remains to hold ground gained are the 9 machine guns, or actually 8, as one gun is held in reserve.

The artillery is a supporting force only.

The whole unit seemed heterogeneous and only fit for use in conjunction with the brigade or division as a special attached force.

I am not able to visualize its independent use in the manner that one of our war strength Cavalry regiments may be employed. It lacks men, troopers, for close reconnaissance, seizing and holding, for pursuit, delay, exploitation.

Comparison with War Strength Cavalry Regiment.

The War Strength Cavalry Regiment with its three 37-mm. guns, sixty-four Cal. 30 water and air-cooled machine guns and 1048 rifles, all packed on horses, is much more self contained and logically organized for Cavalry missions. True it has no guns, tanks nor armored cars but these are available in the division for attachment for special missions.

In short, it is my opinion that the mechanized elements of the Cavalry belong with the echelons above

the regiment, *i. e.*, the brigade, division and corps, that the time has come to motorize more of our trains.

The Cavalry Spirit. No comment on mechanization would be complete which omitted from consideration the intangible advantages bred of intimate association between man and horse. Rapidity of thought and action, quick decision and prompt execution are bred of necessity when time and space are limited by rapid motion; mobility.

Combine the two animals, man and horse, in sympathetic understanding of nerve and muscle, stimulated by the knowledge of their combined speed and power and you have a different and exalted being; superior in daring, dash, élan, and all-round "ground" mobility to any combination of man and machine.

Conclusion. The Cavalry arm has always attracted a high type of young officer. It is high in priority in selection of arm, but the tendency to underestimate the value and capabilities of the horse in favor of the machine, in our experiments in mechanization, is injecting a feeling of uncertainty and uneasiness as to the future of our Cavalry which is bound to reflect unfavorably until some definite assurance of the nature of the ultimate outcome is reached.

The Chief of Staff and the Chief of Cavalry have done much to reassure us of the conservatism with which mechanization will be developed and utilized within our arm. The logic and wisdom of building on our present excellent organization confirms this assurance. The Cavalry watches with passionate interest the new developments. I believe that the results will give us more mobility, more fire power, more machines, and more horses.

ALEXANDER M. MILLER,

Colonel, G. S. C. (Cavalry)

The Cavalry

(A digest of an article from the French Revue de Cavalerie by Major Brenet on modern Cavalry. The article is introduced with the following editor's note, "This study, full of ideas, will be read and pondered with benefit by all Cavalrymen; they should not, however, look for anything else than an exposition of the personal theories of the author.")

No arm has been the subject of more controversies than the Cavalry. An unbelievable number of people think themselves competent to judge it. Therefore, the clash of diametrically opposed opinions.

Some observe its evolution only with regret because they liked it a lot in its old form. Others desire resolutely its immediate and complete mechanical transformation.

In our study, let us remember that an arm should not be defined by the means of combat or of transportation that it is using at the moment, *but by its missions*. Scouting, screening, fighting in *liaison* with the other arms are the missions that the Cavalry has as the heritage of its long traditions. But these missions are sensibly different for large Cavalry units (Cavalry divisions or corps) and Cavalry which is an organic part of Infantry divisions and army corps. Let us, therefore, study the different kinds of Cavalry separately.

Organic Cavalry of Infantry Divisions

The Cavalry of Infantry divisions does not play a spectacular rôle in the course of the battle. It is then the command's reserve of fire power, small but nevertheless precious, on account of its mobility.

Its rôle is more important in other circumstances, such as the breaking off of the fight, a retreat, the exploitation of a success, and pursuit. Its most interesting work is in the preliminaries of combat, principally in the approach march which is the prelude to a meeting engagement. For this essential mission, the Cavalry squadron (French *escadron*), which is alone available except when usable roads leading in the enemy's direction lie within the division's zone of action, is insufficient.

At the present time, mechanical means are incapable of fulfilling completely the mission of divisional Cavalry. Horse Cavalry alone can do it in all circumstances, in any terrain, night and day. And we are of the opinion that a whole regiment of Cavalry is necessary for the Infantry division. Our conception of the proper organization is three squadrons of four platoons each, armed uniformly with the individual automatic rifle, and one squadron of machine guns of four groups, or eight guns. (French *escadron*, which corresponds to our troop, though larger).

But this is not all. The divisional Cavalry regiment should be capable of reconnoitering, and also of screening. Its mobility and the armament we propose permit it to do so against all elements except armored elements. To fight these it should have, also, a squadron of anti-tank engines, something purely defensive in character. A large gun of small caliber of the type used in the Navy carried by agricultural track-laying vehicles (very low and not armored; speed that of the Cavalry—8 kilometers an hour), or machine guns of medium or large caliber would answer the purpose. The anti-tank squadron could be of four platoons of two pieces each.

On the other hand, the regiment of divisional Cavalry would have no need of 37's nor Stokes mortars. These engines overload the Cavalry enormously. Besides, the Infantry division is stuffed with them, so that the small support that the Cavalry could give it with a few of these would be negligible.

The Organic Cavalry of Army Corps

On any given evening, the commander of an army corps needs to know whether, in the march of the morrow, the enemy may be met or not and what kind of an enemy it will be. The reconnaissance elements must then precede the main body by 25 or 30 kilometers.

It appears, then, that the Cavalry of the army corps should be motorized Cavalry; two or three squadrons (24 or 36 reconnaissance vehicles), squadron transported on track-laying vehicles, and a few motorcyclists.

Why different means in the corps from those in the division? Because the needs are not the same. The commander of an army corps is interested in large bodies of the enemy, important forces which armored cars can easily find, follow and report.

Henceforth, the vehicles adapted to all terrains should be considered as *being able to act alone without support by dismounted men*.

A reconnaissance vehicle to be taken seriously should weigh not less than eight or nine tons, though it might have auxiliaries especially fast and only partially armored.

The Cavalry Division

Its principal missions are: screening during the concentration and in the course of operations, raids, strategic reconnaissance, exploitation, intervention in the battle to stop a gap, cover a flank or to participate in a turning movement, etc.

Although horse Cavalry has shown itself to be adapted to all these missions, it has not been sufficiently numerous to avoid introducing into the Cavalry division an important motorized element, the regiment of *portés* dragoons. This was hailed with enthusiasm, but we have since had to recognize that in the alliance of horse and machine the disadvantages of each are accentuated and the good qualities of each disappear. Example: on the road and far from the enemy, the trucks cannot utilize their speed which is limited by that of the horses. In the approach march the horse brigades cannot exploit their supple qualities and allow opportunities to escape because they have to wait for and cover the *porté* regiment. We have the right to say, then, that a Cavalry division of three horse brigades is superior to a division comprising two horse regiments and a regiment of *portés* dragoons. A Cavalry division must be entirely horse Cavalry or entirely mechanized.

Mechanized Cavalry may be in two forms:

a. The units on a basis of *combatant personnel* (*portés* dragoons, artillerymen—) to which are organically assigned means of transportation, preferably adapted to any terrain.

b. The units on a basis of *combat matériel*, such as armored vehicles and tanks.

The disadvantages of units on a basis of *transported personnel* (even in vehicles adapted to any terrain) are evident. The command of them will be difficult; they will be heavy. When moving the long columns will be very vulnerable to aviation, very vulnerable to long range artillery. It will be impossible to assure the security of their flanks. In the fight the vehicles will never be able to unload the combatants at the desired point. Even dispersed they will be a target for artillery of all calibers. They will always have to have a guard left with them, which disposition will reduce the force in the firing line. They will not be adapted to missions requiring suppleness.

Units on the basis of *combat matériel* escape all these reproaches. They are indifferent to the threats of the air. Of artillery they fear only direct hits, made difficult by their speed and dispersion.

We have seen that modern armored fighting vehicles can operate alone if in sufficient numbers and should do so. It is not worth the trouble, indeed, to have vehicles that can do 25 or 30 kilometers an hour if, at a given moment, they must be stopped to wait for foot combatants. It is not worth the trouble

to furnish them with thick cuirasses if unprotected men must come to their aid.

For all these reasons we think that the tendency of Cavalry mechanization must be towards the basis of *combat matériel*, not the basis of *personnel*.

At night, however, armored fighting vehicles will need the support of fighting men.

A tactical unit of mechanized cavalry should comprise:

1. Reconnaissance vehicles: three or four squadrons with a squadron of motorcycleists (for certain reconnaissances and liaisons).

2. A regiment of medium tanks (15 to 25 tons) well armed, armored, of the type sometimes called "battle cruiser." Three battalions of twenty tanks each.

3. One battalion (of four squadrons of *portés* dragoons and a machine gun company) transported in track-laying vehicles.

4. A mixed artillery group (one battery of 75's and one battery of 105's) on track-laying carriages.

5. An air squadron.

Call this unit a division or not, it could perform the missions ordinarily assigned to Cavalry divisions.

The principal use of the *portés* dragoons will be to occupy at night the objective attained by the tanks during the day.

The mechanized unit has the following noteworthy advantages:

1. It economizes effectives.

2. Its speed and radius of action are remarkable; 20 kilometers an hour,—more than 100 kilometers a day with comparative ease.

3. It has considerable power in the attack.

It is incontestable that it has some disadvantages. One of these is the impossibility of crossing a water course, the bridges over which have been destroyed. However, a unit of such mobility should be able to seek a passage somewhere else.

Another disadvantage, likewise more apparent than real, is the alleged incapacity of tanks to occupy the terrain they have conquered. But there are two ways of occupying the ground: one is to go there and defend it; the other is to drive away the enemy as often as he tries to go there himself. The dynamic form of the defensive this latter, which modern revolutionary means may well substitute for the first, or static, method.

Another objection is that most of our bridges have not been built to support a weight of 20 to 25 tons. However, the pressure per square centimeter is less for track-laying vehicles than for wheeled vehicles. Besides, the bridges could be reinforced. We cannot get along without tanks; we must, then, provide bridges for them.

Conclusions

If we pass in review the points acquired in the course of this study, we see first in regard to the Infantry division:

1. That it needs horse Cavalry to reconnoiter its zone of action. The horse Cavalry alone is capable of searching woods or a village, of assuming in any

weather, in all seasons, in all kinds of terrain, the protection of the Infantry division.

2. The Infantry division cannot get along with a simple curtain of patrols; it needs deep security.

3. The Infantry division needs to be covered against armored fighting vehicles.

By reason of all these necessities, we think that the divisional Cavalry should be composed simply of a regiment of Cavalry somewhat different from the present regiment (should be three squadrons of four platoons each, armed uniformly with the individual automatic rifle, and one squadron of machine guns of four groups, or eight guns, one squadron of anti-tank weapons).

We have said that the needs of Infantry divisions take precedence and that these divisions should be served by Cavalry as the first consideration. If this is not done, division commanders not anxious to meet the enemy unexpectedly will deploy at a great distance. Then movements will be very slow—armies will be almost paralyzed. The enemy will have every chance to take the initiative, to maneuver, to choose his field of battle. Slowness of movements has always brought armies to defeat.

With regard to the army corps, it needs, at the end of each day, to be informed as to the possibilities of meeting the enemy the next day. It must have, then, elements pushed out 30 or 40 kilometers ahead of the main bodies—distant security. Horse elements can do it, but with great difficulty. That is why the Cavalry of the army corps should be mechanized and on the basis of auto-machine guns (two or three squadrons of auto-machine guns, one squadron *porté* in track-laying vehicles).

At a certain moment corps Cavalry will be overtaken by the divisional Cavalries. It will then be necessary to coordinate and combine the action of these Cavalries. That will be the rôle of the commander of the Cavalry of the army corps.

The Cavalry divisions may be either of horse type or mechanized type, but a mixed type must be avoided. There may be moments when mechanized means and horse Cavalry will fight in liaison, but in a general way the constant "organic" amalgamation of these different means should be rejected, for, as we have shown, it is their respective defects which add together, eliminating their respective good points.

Mechanized Cavalry on the basis of combat matériel realizes to a high degree speed, radius of action, power. It has the precious advantage of being very economical in personnel.

This kind of Cavalry would be the ideal arm for screening. It would find its use in zones where fortification is impracticable; it would supplement that and might even replace it advantageously.

It seems that it is the type to be realized in time of peace. In time of war, divisions of provisional horse Cavalry can be formed at need with elements of divisional and corps Cavalry not in use. These will be commanded by major generals acting with the commanders of armies or groups of armies.

Thus will be realized a Cavalry well suited to its missions and assured of fulfilling them.

Notes from the Cavalry Board

The Mohair Pad—A number of experiments have been conducted by troops stationed at Fort Riley and by the Cavalry School, under the supervision of the Cavalry Board, to determine a suitable pad for use under the saddle which would have the combined qualities of good appearance, ability to absorb sweat without becoming stiff, ventilation, freedom from tendency to scald, and general comfort to the horse without undue bulk under the saddle.

The nearest approach obtainable to such an ideal article is the mohair pad. These pads were purchased by individual officers, and the greatest cooperation given the Board in its test. In some cases these articles have been in use for six years or longer without apparent wear. They are of material similar to that of the pads used with the Phillips Pack saddle. They are 27 by 30 inches and weigh three pounds each.

Folding Tables For Field Use—Both the Second and Thirteenth Cavalry regiments recently have rendered very favorable reports on the test of a folding table submitted by Brig. Genl. Chas. J. Symmonds for test. These tests were made to ascertain whether or not the new article was superior to the issue table.

In all tests the new table has stood up well, being of exceptionally rigid construction and comparatively light in weight. In being transported the legs are quickly and easily collapsed into such position as to protect them from being either broken or sprung out of place. These tables are easily set up and will support the weight of a heavy man without any apparent strain. They give promise of a very considerable improvement over the present issue folding table.

Armored Car, T-4—The first of the new Cunningham six wheel, four wheel drive armored cars arrived at Fort Riley from Aberdeen Proving Ground via Rock Island Arsenal on October 28, 1931, for test by the Cavalry Board.

This car has completed a three weeks test and is accompanying Troop A, First Armored Car Squadron, to Fort Bliss for further test. It previously underwent a test by the Mechanized Force at Fort Eustis, Virginia.

After the completion of tests by these agencies, another car will be built by the Ordnance Department embodying all approved changes.

Improvements in the Browning Machine Gun. Model 1919 A1

(a) **Elimination of the Muzzle Attachment Plug**.—In its initial report of test of the sights of the Browning Machine Gun, Model 1919 A-1, as the newly adopted Cavalry aircooled machine gun is now officially known, the Cavalry Board found that the flash of this gun was so excessive as to prevent observation of strike by the gunner while firing. It was demonstrated that the flash could be practically eliminated by the removal of the muzzle attachment plug. This operation had the effect of reducing the cyclic rate of the gun. It was deemed highly desirable to eliminate the flash, without increasing the total length of the gun, and to incorporate a muzzle brake if possible for

the purpose of adding stability. It was not thought that the reduction in cyclic rate was as objectionable as was the flash.

Tests were immediately instituted to ascertain the correctness of these beliefs. These tests have borne out the Board's contentions to a very marked degree and have demonstrated that to remove the muzzle attachment plug reduces the cyclic rate of fire of the gun by approximately thirty percent, and that this reduction in cyclic rate permits the employment of single shot firing—a very difficult proposition with the muzzle plug in place. It was further found that muzzle blast was almost entirely eliminated by the removal of the plug and that it did not appear with the plug removed until the gun became very hot. There were no malfunctions due to lack of power of recoil due to absence of the muzzle attachment plug, and the accuracy of the gun was materially improved thereby. The Ordnance Department suggested that absolute elimination of the plug would be inadvisable due to the possibility that sometime the action of the recoil mechanism of the gun might become sluggish and that in such case the attachment of the muzzle plug might be desirable. It has been recommended, therefore, that the plug be removed and carried in the spare parts box.

(b) **Heavy Tripod Mount**.—It is recognized that, as issued, the Browning Machine Gun, Model 1919 A-1 is not highly accurate, mounted as it is, on the Emergency Tank tripod, Mark 1 E-1. Accordingly the Board has been experimenting with various types of mounts for this weapon looking to its improvement.

In the development of a suitable light satisfactory mount Captain Thomas J. Heavey has been of great assistance. Captain Heavey has produced a tripod mount whose total weight is ten and one-half pounds which can be readily packed attached to the gun and which can be set up in two quick movements, in negligible time. This tripod is designed with two long legs to the rear and one short leg to the front.

The yoke of the mount is very low allowing the gun to set very close to the pintle. The feet have been enlarged considerably over the size of those of the tank tripod, and steel toes attached thereto for the purpose of obtaining maximum grip on the surface on which it is set up. This mount has a horizontal bar extending between the two rear legs and at a position approximately below the elevating bracket, upon which a slide block operates to provide for deflection and to which is attached an elevating screw. When the traversing bar is used a maximum traverse of approximately eight hundred mils is obtainable. The slide block may be readily lifted from the traversing bar, and the gun is immediately a free gun.

Actual field firing tests with a gun mounted on this tripod have produced shot groups which compare favorably with those of a gun mounted on the tripod of the Browning Machine Gun, Model 1917 (water-cooled). The Board expects to submit shortly a full report to the Chief of Cavalry covering these tests.

Organization Activities

1st Cavalry

Fort D. A. Russell, Texas

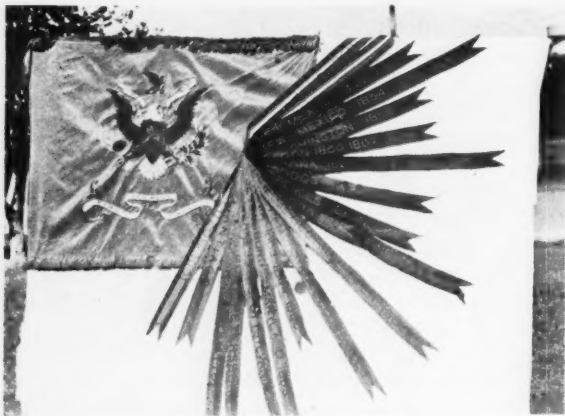
The 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry, marched to Tippet's Ranch in the Davis mountains on the 22nd of October. Distance marched 46 miles.

On October 28th the 1st Cavalry marched to Old Fort Davis and returned to Fort Russell on the 30th. While at Fort Davis the Regiment participated in several tactical exercises. Retreat was sounded on the evening of the 29th by the Band and assembled buglers of the 1st Cavalry for the first time since the abandonment of the Post in 1891. Distance marched, approximately 75 miles.

The 2nd Squadron and Machine Gun Troop marched to the Fischer Ranch on the 12th of November. The hospitality of Mr. W. P. and Lee Fischer in granting camp sites and maneuver ground to the 1st Cavalry is greatly appreciated. Distance marched, 45 miles.

During the above marches frequent problems were held in addition to combat firing with ball ammunition.

Armistice Day was suitably celebrated by the 1st Cavalry. In the morning a horse show was held with several races interspersed among the events. At Noon the Regiment was host to a large number of citizens of



HISTORICAL HEADLINES

1st Cavalry Standard with Battle Streamers

Marfa and the Big Bend at a barbecue in the patio of the Officers' Club. The afternoon was occupied by a football and polo game.

The following letter has been sent:

November 17, 1931

Subject: Mechanization of the 1st Cavalry.
To: Commanding Officer, 1st Cavalry,
Fort D. A. Russell, Marfa, Texas.
Through: The Adjutant General.

Under War Department instructions issued this date the 1st Cavalry is, within a few months, to be converted from a horse to a mechanized regiment.

It is with a feeling of sadness that we see this change in our oldest mounted organization with memories of a century's service as such.

However, it is most befitting that the 1st Cavalry should be designated as our first mechanized cavalry regiment. A few years hence its personnel will point to this fact with the same pride as its present personnel cherishes its gallant history since 1832 as the first mounted organization in the Cavalry of our Regular Army.

Guy V. Henry,

Major General, U. S. A.,
Chief of Cavalry.

2nd Cavalry

Fort Riley, Kansas

Second Cavalry annual practice march, October 2-15, 1931. About 200 miles. Spent 5 days at Salina, Kansas, witnessing and participating in Salina Fair and Horse Show. Weather fair with few exceptions.

Troop "B" Second Cavalry, Captain G. H. Wilson Commanding, represented the Regiment in Goodrich Trophy Test.

One platoon, Troop "F", Second Cavalry, 1st Lieutenant George W. Read, Jr. Commanding, participated in test of Leadership of Small Cavalry Units.

3d Cavalry (Less 1st Squadron)

Fort Myer, Virginia

The 2d Squadron, with 3rd Cavalry Band attached, commanded by Major A. D. Surles, was a unit of the Fort Myer Troops participating in the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration at Yorktown, Virginia from October 16th to 19th. In addition to taking part in the reenactment of the concluding battles of the Revolution, which were the feature events of the celebration, the squadron gave exhibition rides and furnished escorts for President Hoover, Marshal Petain, the Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of War, General Pershing, the Governor of Virginia, and the visiting state governors.

Major General Paul B. Malone, commanding the 3rd Corps Area reviewed the troops at Fort Myer and held a combined garrison and field inspection on October 28th. One platoon of Troop E engaged in a combat exercise for the Corps Area Commander, at Fort Humphreys on November 3rd.

In the National Horse Show, New York City, November 5th to 11th, the Fort Myer Horse Show Team had three entries ridden by Colonel C. P. George, 16th Field Artillery and 1st Lieutenant W. A. Bugher, 3d Cavalry.

Machine Gun and "E" Troop escorted the Foreign

Minister of Italy, Dino Grandi, on his visit to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, November 17th.

1st Lieutenant Peter C. Hains III has been ordered to the regiment from Fort Riley.

1. The following letter, Headquarters Third Corps Area, dated October 22, 1931, has been received by the Regimental Commander Colonel Harry N. Cootes:

"The splendid appearance of your troops and their conduct at the Yorktown Sesqui-Centennial was a matter of great pride to me and was the subject of the most favorable comment on all sides.

The remarkable drills they presented as part of the entertainment were a revelation to our civilian friends and received unstinted praise from members of the regular Service. Such results are possible only under competent leadership, coupled with the loyal coopera-

Captain Alden H. Seabury and 1st Lieutenant Kevin O'Shea have been assigned to duty in the Philippine Department to sail from San Francisco on or about February 4th, 1932.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Regimental Horse Shows throughout the winter months. All individuals and organizations stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, have been invited to submit entries.

A most successful party raising funds for the Army Relief Society, was held November 14, under the direction of Mrs. Mitchell, wife of the Commanding Officer of the regiment.

6th Cavalry

Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia

The Regiment qualified 100% with the service rifle during the regular target practice just completed. This was the first time in the history of the Regiment that all men have qualified.

The Polo season was closed Sunday, November 15, with the Regiment winning the 3d game of a series with Chattanooga. Fort McPherson recently trimmed the Regiment in a three game series by two games to one. Both of Fort McPhersons' wins were made with a margin of one goal, the handicap given them by Fort Oglethorpe.

The Commanding Officer has adopted the policy of determining and recognizing the champion in each of the weapons of Cavalry. These men were photographed and their pictures with appropriate stories published in the local papers and their home papers. The Championships were determined after severe competition in which the keenest interest was taken. In the Mounted pistol competition it was necessary to place a target L on the figure in order to find the best shot as there were many perfect scores on the regular target. The Horsemanship tests included horseshow jumping and a flight over the Steeplechase course, as well as tests in equitation. The latter included figure eight at a canter, turn on the haunches at speed, right and left about, and changes of lead on a straight line at a canter.

The Champions

Weapon	Name	Score
Rifle	Sgt. James L. Cotton, Troop F	334
Horsemanship	Corp. Carl S. Brush, Troop A..	
Pistol, Mounted	Sgt. William T. Akers, Troop F	231
Machine Rifle	Corp. Kenneth Carver, Troop F	702
Pistol, Dismounted	1st Sgt. C. B. Townsend, Tr. B	94.16%
Saber	1st Sgt. Chester A. Clark, Hq. Tr.	96%
Machine Gun	Corp. Fred F. Burger, MG Tr.	360

7th Cavalry

Fort Bliss, Texas

The regiment acquitted itself very well in the championships that are determined at the close of the summer athletic season. The polo supremacy of the Seventh was maintained by winning both Senior and Junior tournaments, the Horse Show team placed sec-



Machine Gun Drill at West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 6 to 12, 1931, by Machine Gun Troop, 3d Cav.

tion of your officers and men, to whom I wish you to convey my appreciation and commendation.

For yourself, in addition to expressions of my official approval and commendation, I wish to add my personal congratulations over the performance of your Command.

Paul B. Malone,
Major General,
Commanding."

4th Cavalry

Fort Meade, South Dakota

Fort Meade, in addition to its many trails and bridle paths, now has a Russian Ride course. This course is a little over six miles in length and covers greatly varied terrain. Fourteen jumps, natural ravines, etc. throughout the course makes it a very interesting and beautiful ride.

The new ride was formally opened, when, just after a regimental review, all members of the 4th Cavalry and other officers of the garrison were led over the course by the Commanding Officer.

5th Cavalry

Fort Clark, Texas

1st Lieutenant David A. Taylor recently assigned to the Regiment joined on November 14th, 1931.

ond in the annual Division Horse Show, and the regimental baseball team won the post championship, defeating the Eighth Cavalry in the final series.

At present, the regimental basketball league is being played, with Troop E, B and Headquarters as the strongest contenders for first place. Excellent new material has been developed and the Seventh should repeat the performance of its last year's championship team.

In view of the approaching winter social season, the regimental officers club held its annual elections at a very enjoyable hunt breakfast. Plans were made for the coming season and should result in an interesting and diversified time for all.

8th Cavalry

Fort Bliss, Texas

Troop "E", 8th Cavalry, commanded by Captain Harvey N. Christman, represented the regiment in the Goodrich Trophy Test which was held north of Fort Bliss, November 24th-25th. This troop last represented the regiment in the Goodrich Trophy Test in 1927.

The regiment celebrated its 65th Anniversary Sat-

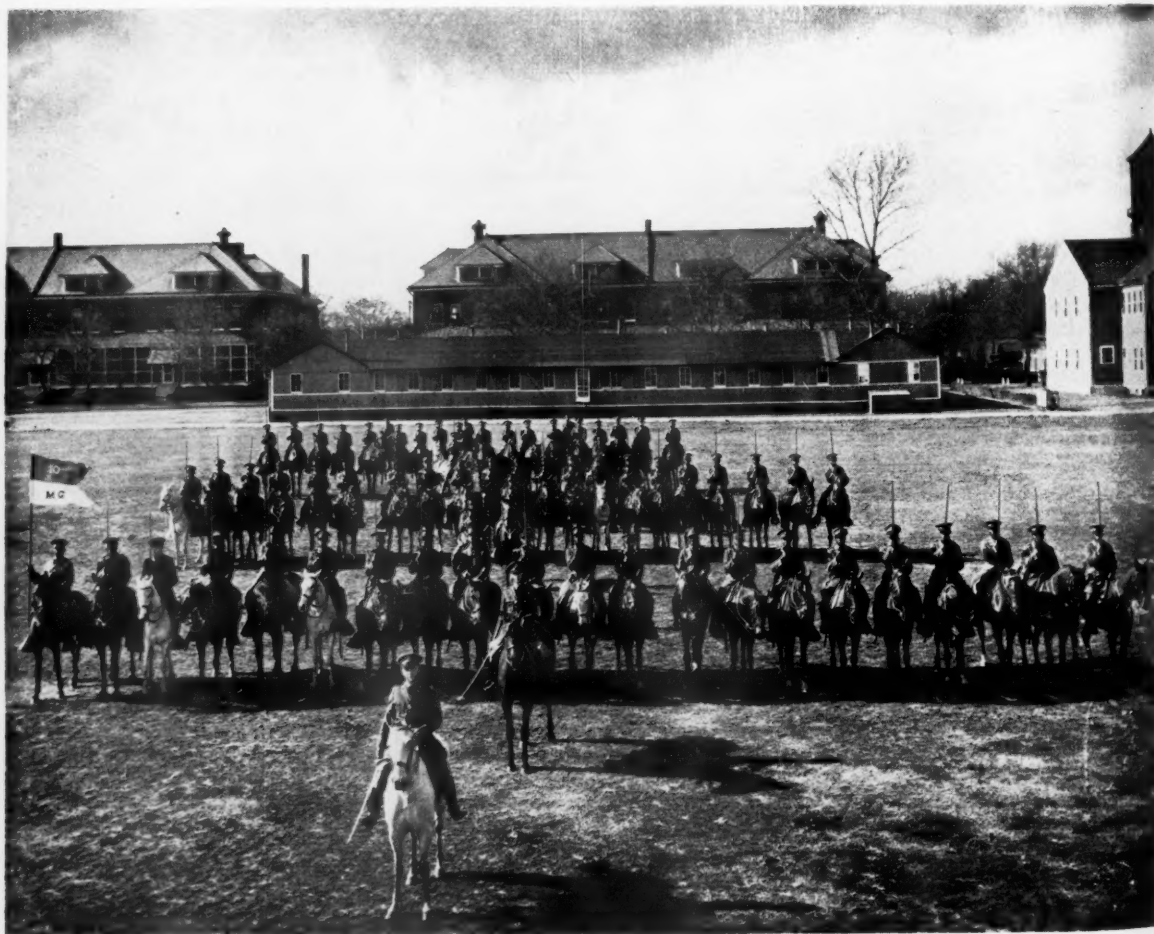
urday, November 28th, with appropriate ceremony. In the morning Colonel W. R. Smedberg, Jr., the regimental commander, addressed the assembled regiment and read congratulatory letters from the Chief of Cavalry and former regimental commanders. During the day there was a program of field and track events. At night the officers and ladies of the regiment gathered together at the Paso Del Norte Hotel for the annual Organization Day Dinner.

9th Cavalry

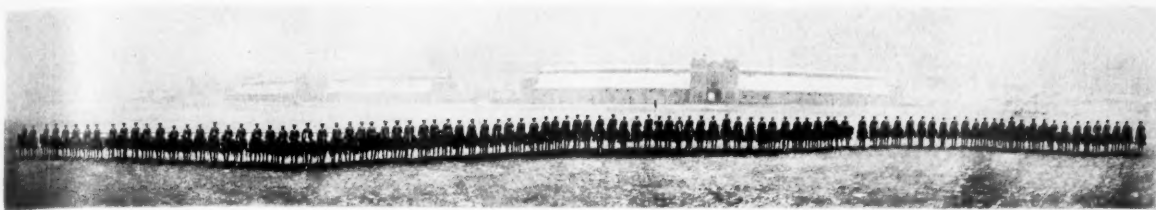
Fort Riley, Kansas

Major H. D. Chamberlin, Captain W. B. Bradford and 2nd Lieut. R. W. Curtis, 9th Cavalry, have been placed on detached service in connection with the U. S. Army Horseshow Team, which is visiting St. Louis, Mo., Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y., and Toronto, Canada.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles L. Scott and Captain John T. Cole, 9th Cavalry, have been relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, and ordered to proceed to Fort Rosencrans, California, in connection with the U. S. Olympic Equestrian Team.



MACHINE GUN TROOP, 10th CAVALRY.



TROOP F, 10th CAVALRY

2nd Squadron, 10th Cavalry

West Point, N. Y.

THE 2nd Squadron, 10th Cavalry, now numbers 5 officers and 315 enlisted men.

The Squadron is quartered in a single spacious barracks, Troop "E" occupying the lower floor, Troop "F" the upper.

A platoon of selected privates and noncommissioned officers has been equipped with blue uniforms and constitutes the Escort of Honor which escorts all notables visiting the Military Academy. A squad of our best riders is kept on special duty training remounts and reclaiming horses, very interesting and productive work.

The Squadron has its own swimming pool just outside of barracks and its own gymnasium in barracks where basketball games, social and athletic events, and dances are held. The athletic teams of the Squadron are all of a superior nature. Not content with Post Championships they invade neighboring cities and states. During this fall the football team, coached by Chaplain A. B. Kinsolving, completed the season without defeat. It won the post championship and played many games away against college and professional teams. Scores of these games were:

2nd Sq. 10th Cav.	Opponents
Lincoln University 13	6
(at Lincoln, Penna.)	
Passaic Red Devils 0	0
(at Passaic, N. J.)	
Pittsfield A. C. 36	2
(at Pittsfield, Mass.)	
Irrington A. C. 36	6
(at West Point, N. Y.)	
Passaic Red Devils 31	18
(at Passaic, N. J.)	

The basketball squad has been cut to 18 active players who hope to repeat last year's record of being undefeated.

On November 30th, 1931 Staff Sergeant Roy Burch was retired having been bidden farewell by the entire squadron at a dinner given in his honor.

M. G. Troop 10th Cavalry

Fort Myer, Virginia

This organization has an authorized strength of two officers, one hundred and six enlisted men.

Mounted and dismounted training is now being conducted.

Instruction in equitation is being carried on to include jumping. It is contemplated to organize a horse show team and compete in horse shows with other organizations at Fort Myer.

During the summer months range practice will be held and all men trained in firing both the rifle and pistol.

10th Cavalry

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

The Headquarters, Tenth Cavalry, and 1st Squadron arrived at Fort Leavenworth, by rail, 6 P. M. October 12, 1931. The men were in excellent spirit and health and have occupied their new quarters. They seem to enjoy their new surroundings. The cities of Leavenworth and Kansas City afford all the opportunities for pleasure and recreation for a soldier, particularly the colored soldier, as there are many colored people in these communities who own homes. The cities have good schools, many athletic and social activities and Lodges. General Heintzelman, the Commandant, his staff and about two hundred members of officers' and enlisted men's families of Fort Leavenworth met the train at the station. The troops and train were commanded by Lieutenant John L. Ryan, Jr., 10th Cavalry. Their arrival here was a great reunion for old friends, former members of the 10th Cavalry, both officers and soldiers, and their families.

Brigadier General Stuart Heintzelman, Commandant, Command and General Staff School, inspected the regiment October 17th, talked to each soldier, individually, and made a short talk to each troop, mentioning the fine appearance of the men and his delight and that of the post in having such a distinguished regiment in the garrison.

11th Cavalry

Presidio of Monterey, California

The Eleventh Cavalry participated extensively in the Monterey Peninsula—Presido Horse Show at Del Monte in May. Troop A winning over all competitors in total score having a final total of 34 points against 11 points for its nearest competitor.

After the close of the summer camps late in August, the regiment participated in Ninth Corps Area 1st Instruction Group Maneuvers at Gigling, California.

The commanding officer has instituted a series of Monthly horse shows which are proving most interesting to members of the regiment and the 2nd Battalion. 76th Field Artillery stationed with us at the Presidio of Monterey.

12th Cavalry

Fort Brown, Texas

A mechanical training test was conducted by the Commanding Officer, 12th Cavalry, Colonel Francis W. Glover on September 29th, and a series of demonstrations and field exercises on October 29th and 30th, involving the training in Chemical Warfare. In connection with the latter two planes from the Attack Group, stationed at Fort Crockett cooperated in the field exercises on the 30th, laying a smoke screen to conceal the attack of the Regiment. These exercises proved highly instructive both for the ground and air troops involved.

Troop B, 12th Cavalry, completed the Goodrich Trophy Training Test on November 13-14, 1931.

Field Meets were held in September and October which were closely contested, Troop A, 12th Cavalry, under command of Captain Benner B. Vail, winning the former, Headquarters Troop, under command of Captain James M. Adamson, Jr., the latter.

13th Cavalry

Fort Riley, Kansas

In September the regiment marched to Wichita in order to participate in the Labor Day parade and to give a review for the delegates to the state convention of the American Legion. Due to the cordial reception extended to the regiment in Wichita and in other places it visited, this march was a very pleasant one.

The 1st Platoon of Troop E, commanded by 1st Lieut. Paul G. Kendall, won the Leadership Test for Small Cavalry Units, 1931, held at this post in October and participated in by platoons from the 2nd, 13th, and 14th (Fort Des Moines) Cavalry regiments.

The regiment has been much pleased by the fine showing made by Lieut. Raguse in the Eastern horse shows on "Ugly", a bay gelding formerly belonging to Troop "A". "Ugly" first broke into the limelight by jumping over the sideboards of a truck in which he was being "porteed." This jumper was broken by Corporal Willie Mc. Hackworth and developed by Major and Mrs. Edwin N. Hardy.

The following letter has been sent:

November 20, 1931.

Subject: Commendation.
To: First Lieutenant Paul G. Kendall,
13th Cavalry.
Through: The Commandant, The Cavalry School,
Fort Riley, Kansas.

It is with great pleasure that I extend my sincere congratulations to you and the members of your platoon in winning the Leadership Test for Small Cavalry Units—1931.

The individual ability displayed by yourself and members of your platoon, as well as leadership of the unit, reflect great credit upon yourself and are matters in which your entire regiment will take pride.

Guy V. Henry,

Major General, U. S. A.,
Chief of Cavalry.

14th Cavalry (Less 1st Squadron)

Fort Des Moines, Iowa

The garrison at Fort Des Moines has recently been increased by the addition of the 3rd Battalion, 17th Field Artillery (motorized).

The 14th Cavalry, less 1st Squadron, returned to Fort Des Moines, by rail, on September 21st after its annual march and maneuver which took it to Burlington, Iowa.

While at Burlington the troops of the 14th Cavalry gave two splendid exhibitions of fancy riding and a gymkana. The people of Burlington were most friendly, opening the moving picture theaters to the men free of charge. There were dances and a general round of good fellowship.

On September 19th, Colonel C. E. Stodter, our new Commanding Officer visited the regiment at Burlington and announced that he was highly pleased with the appearance of the troops.

A platoon from Troop F, 14th Cavalry, won the 1930 Cavalry Rifle Platoon Competition. This platoon was commanded by 1st Lieutenant Charles H. Martin, 14th Cavalry. The platoon made an aggregate of 422.602 almost six points ahead of their nearest competitor.

Their average score in each of the arms used is indicated in the following table:—

Rifle	308.875
Pistol, Mounted ..	22.727
Swordsmanship ..	91.000

1st Lieut. Martin deserves a lot of credit for his untiring effort in working with this platoon and all the members of the platoon are to be congratulated upon the splendid co-operation given their platoon leader.

On October 9th there was a reception and hop at the Service Club. Colonel and Mrs. C. E. Stodter, 14th Cavalry and Major and Mrs. Mert Proctor, 17th Field Artillery were in the receiving line.

Sunday morning, October 18th twenty three officers and ladies turned out for a paper chase.

The old War Department Theater has been moved from its present location to a situation directly in rear of Post Headquarters, this move has been made so as to make room for the new theater which will be built some time this winter. The old theater will continue in use until such time as the new theater is erected.

On Sunday November 1st, the Officers Club sponsored a mounted treasure hunt, there were about twenty members of the garrison who turned out for this hunt, the course covered about five miles. 1st Lt. William H. Nutter and 2nd Lt. Philip W. Smith were the winners.

Troop B, 102nd Cavalry, N. J. N. G.

Newark, N. J.

"For an organization to win the National Trophy for excellence in rifle marksmanship once is a signal honor, but to have achieved this honor more than once is worthy of the highest commendation."

This is a quotation from the letter of Major General William G. Everson, Chief of the Militia Bureau, to Captain Morton W. Huttenloch, the Commanding

Officer of Troop B, 102nd. Cavalry, New Jersey National Guard, stationed at Newark, New Jersey, which organization has six times been awarded the trophy set aside for the state.

Here is an indication of the degree of excellence that is required to win the National Trophy. Sixty officers and men of the troop fired the course. Of this number, 13 qualified as Expert Rifleman, 12 as Sharpshooter and 34 as Marksman, a total of 59 qualifications with only one man unqualified. Multiplying these qualifications by the numbers allotted, the total is 4870, and this divided by 60 gives a figure of merit of 81.16. Two brothers, Private Michael A. Jury and Private Frank J. Jury, tied for first place with a score of 239 points.

As far as is known Troop B is the only National Guard outfit in the service which has won the trophy so many times.

1st Squadron 103d Cavalry, Pa. N. G.

Philadelphia, Pa.

1. The Inter Troop Rifle Match of this Squadron fired at the Essington Range on July 26, 1931, was won by Troop C, 103rd Cavalry, PNG., Troop C, is therefore awarded the Major Hoopes Trophy to be held by that troop for one year. This match was fired under strictly National Match Conditions, using the "A" target at 300 yds Rapid Fire.

2. Pvt. 1st Spencer Rawlins, of Troop C, 103rd Cavalry, was high man for the day with a score of 130 x 150. The other members of the winning team are 1st Sgt. H. Sailer, Sgt. J. Williams, Sgt. J. Daly, Pvt. W. L. Stevens and Corp. Mills Thompson. Total score of Troop C, was 662.

Troop B, 103rd Cavalry (Second City Troop, Phila., Pa., City Cavalry) the second place winner with a score of 659 was represented by 1st Sgt. J. Rule, Sgt. J. Weeks, Corp. E. Elwell, Pvt. 1st R. Sangro, Pvt. 1st A. Vasey, and Pvt. L. Masiel. Troop A, the third place team was represented by Sgt. R. O'Brien, Sgt. C. Fulton, Corp. G. Ruffee, Corp. E. Grady, Pvt. G. Culbertson, and Pvt. K. Palmer, total score for the third place team, 632.

305th Cavalry

Philadelphia, Pa.

Wednesday, October 7, 1931, the inactive duty training period commenced with a noon conference and a two-hour ride in the evening.

The Regiment is scheduled to train with the 3rd Cavalry next summer at Fort Myer, Virginia. The inactive training schedule has been written with a view to preparation for the drilling and tactical handling of the regular unit. As near as possible each Reserve instructor at the Wednesday noon conferences presents a tactical problem dealing with the combat principles of a cavalry regiment. The training given in the two-hour period at the First City Troop Armory is so arranged as to qualify the officers of the Regiment as Platoon and Troop leaders. The turnout for this night training has also been excellent.

306th Cavalry

Baltimore, Md.

The inactive season's training opened with a well attended meeting at the residence of Colonel John Philip Hill on October 26, 1931, at which 1st Lieutenant R. Earle Lafferty, Cav-Res., gave an interesting talk on Aerial Photographs. Instruction in equitation has been resumed at Fort Hoyle, Maryland, classes being held each Sunday morning from ten o'clock until twelve, noon. Interest in this phase of instruction has increased to such an extent that the horses available will not accommodate all officers who desire to attend.

The active duty period next summer for the 306th Cavalry will consist of training the students at the Cavalry C. M. T. Camp at Fort Myer, Virginia, during the last two weeks in July.

2nd Squadron and M. G. Troop, 306th Cavalry

Washington, D. C.

Washington members of the 62nd Cavalry Division celebrated the beginning of the inactive training period by turning out to the number of fifty-three for the first conference, held October 1st at Reserve Headquarters. This was the first opportunity many officers had had to welcome the new Unit Instructor, Major H. C. Dagley, Cav. (DOL), who recently reported for duty.

October 15th, the second conference was held with an attendance exceeding all previous records, there being fifty-six officers and men present. After dispensing with the usual business, Major Dagley took for his subject "The Horse", discussing the various breeds, with their characteristics and qualifications, and suggesting available references for further study to those interested.

The Squadron is pleased to have Major H. E. Carrieco, Cav-Res., of the 63rd Cavalry Division, associated with it while he is on duty in Washington with the General Staff.

307th Cavalry

Richmond, Va.

The first conference in the 1931-32 inactive period was held October 29, 1931 with seventeen officers present.

Colonel Arthur W. Lloyd, Engr-Res., President of the Virginia Reserve Officers Association, Major Bennett A. Moelter, National Secretary and Captain Henry M. Taylor, Inf-Res., President of the Richmond Chapter were present and made brief addresses.

Equitation classes for officers in this vicinity will be held Sunday mornings weather permitting.

The 307 Cavalry will train the students at the C. M. T. C. at Fort Myer, Virginia, next summer during the period July 3rd—July 16th.

The following officers have recently been assigned to the 307th Cavalry and to units as follows:

2nd Lieut. William F. Hope, Jr., Cav-Res., Norfolk, Va., to Troop K.

2nd Lieut. Patten R. Spracher, Cav-Res., Richmond, Va., to Troop A.

The address of the Regimental Commander, Lieutenant Colonel William Henry Clifford, Cav-Res., for the present, is Care Bankers Trust Company, 3 Place Vendome, Paris.

3d Squadron and Machine Gun Troop, 307th Cavalry

Norfolk, Va.

The mission of the Squadron, for the summer of 1932, is the training of students at the C. M. T. C., at Fort Myer, Va., during the period July 3 to 16. With this end in view the inactive duty training is being conducted so as to prepare the officers for this duty. An extensive use will be made of the War Department Training films in this work.

Two aspirants for commission in the 307th Cavalry have been enlisted at Norfolk, Va., and have been assigned to the Hq. Tr., 307th Cavalry. They are Private Howell G. Council, Asst. Mgr., Yellow Cab Company, and Simon E. Leverett, Engineer for the Texas Oil Company.

The Squadron Commander Major James R. Mullen helped to make the Sesqui-Centennial, held at Yorktown, Va., October 16 to 19, a success.

308th Cavalry

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The 308th Cavalry riding classes at the Hunt Armory have been well attended this Fall, ranging in numbers from 43 to 52.

Polo for the indoor season is being organized under the Regimental Polo Representative, Second Lieutenant Elliott E. Perritt, Jr. Prospects are bright for another winning season. Tournament play will commence later in the season.

The Ladies Riding Class has been well attended. Many of last year's class have returned.

With the coming of frost the 308th Cavalry Club House at Aspinwall with its cheerful fireplace has again been the scene of regimental gatherings which we have thoroughly enjoyed.

Extension School work is progressing satisfactorily as many officers are taking advantage of the opportunity to prepare for the examination for their certificates of capacity.

The number of new enlistments also indicates a healthy interest in the Organized Reserves and especially in the 308th Cavalry in this vicinity.

862nd Field Artillery, (Horse) 62nd Cavalry Division

Baltimore, Md.

The inactive status training of the 862nd Field Artillery, (Horse), was resumed on the first of October.

Two conferences and two riding classes were held during the month. The Baltimore Reserve Units are

fortunate in being so situated that there are available in this vicinity officers well qualified to conduct instruction in almost any military subject. During the month the regiment has received instruction from Captain W. W. Wise, C. W. S., on Defense Against Chemical Warfare, from Lt. Colonel B. F. Miller, F. A., on Motor Transportation for Field Artillery, and from Lt. Colonel W. F. Sharp, (FA), G. S. C., on Command and Staff Functions.

The riding classes were held at Fort Hoyle, Maryland, the horses and equipment being loaned by the 6th Field Artillery. These classes are especially popular among the Reserve officers, which is attested by the fact that although Fort Hoyle is about twenty-five miles from Baltimore, some one hundred Reserve officers living around the city have applied for membership.

Units of the 66th Cavalry Division

Kansas City, Mo.

OFFICERS of the 15th Cavalry—inactive, 321st Cavalry and 466th Armored Car Squadron, all of the 66th Cavalry Division, attend a general lecture and a class of instruction each Wednesday evening. The class is conducted by Major Duncan Richart (D. O. L.), who also conducts a class in equitation and drill each Sunday morning at Ft. Leavenworth. These Sunday morning classes were originated by Maj. Jas. C. R. Schwenck, when he was unit instructor, and have been carried on by his successors.

The cavalry class room at the armory is our particular pride. It holds the National and Regimental Standards of the 15th Cavalry as well as a large painting of its coat of arms, done by one of the members. A sand table, obtained under Maj. Otto Wagner, was the first installed in the armory and is the scene of many bloody battles.

Interest in cavalry activities have increased in Kansas City yearly, and the past school year showed the largest attendance. Major Richart, who is exceptionally experienced in machine guns, devoted considerable time to this subject. Many new officers completed their requirements for a commission, and others added to their credits.

January 31st was the most convenient date to hold our annual banquet, this time in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the creation of the 15th Cavalry. 49 officers and enlisted reservists attended at the Ambassador Hotel.

Due to shortage of money and horses, many officers were unable to attend camp at Fort Riley, although 5 were attached to the 114th Cavalry, Kansas National Guard for training.

The cavalry officers here consider themselves lucky in that Ft. Leavenworth is only 32 miles away with its school, instructors and riding facilities they so generously offer. It is the aim of each officer to be more worthy of this generosity and of the cavalry spirit of both tradition and of modern times, which is understood but is indefinable. With this in mind they are ready for the coming year of activity.

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